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GEORGE COKE, BISHOP OF BRISTOL AND HEREFORD.

BY MAJOR JOHN TALBOT COKE.

GEORGE COKE, 5th son of Richard Coke, of Trusley, in Derbyshire (and brother of Sir John Coke), was born 3rd October, 1570; educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and became Rector of Bygrave, in Herefordshire. In 1682 he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, which See he filled for four years, when he was translated to that of Hereford, on the 18th June, 1686. He was one of the twelve Bishops who signed the petition and protestation to Charles I. and the House of Lords, against any laws which should pass in that house during their forced and violent absence from it; and upon the accusation by the commons of high treason on December 30th, 1641, he was with the other subscribers committed to the Tower of London. He was also, on 26th April, 1641, fined £8,000, as one of the members of the Convocation of the province of Canterbury, for the canons made then, which the House declared to be against the right of Parliament.

He wrote from his confinement, April 9th, 1642—"We preach daily in the Tower, whither floweth such concourse of people as the Chappel is not able to containe them." He was liberated May 22nd, 1642, but he was still held under recognizance of £5,000 bail to the King, to appear at any time within three days' warning. This term was afterwards extended to twenty days on account of the Bishop's residence being at too great a distance from town for him to reach London within the prescribed limit. This indulgence was granted upon the application of Sir John Coke (the younger) and Thomas Coke, his nephews, the latter of whom was nearly sent to the Tower for his boldness in "speaking for Bishops." He expresses himself "much beholden to these gentlemen, who both in this my trouble have been such stay and comfort to me, as have given me much ease in them. I praise God requite them both."

Walker, in his "Sufferings of the Clergy," describes George Coke as "born at Trusley, in Derbyshire, of a family that continued several

hundred years on that estate, and that he had his education at Pembroke Hall, where he was taxer in the year 1605," and further states "when Colonel Birch took the city of Hereford, in 1645, he rifled the good Bishop's Palace, and afterwards took up his habitation there until the restoration, and, what is more, had great part of the revenues of the Bishopric to his own use; and to this day, the Manor of Whitbourn, by the sorry compliance of those who might have prevented it, continues in his family. He had a temporal estate also called Quistmoor, in the parish of Eardisley; this the committee of Hereford laid their paws on, August 12th, 1646, and let it out to a tenant upon condition to pay to the wife and children of the said Dr. Coke, such exhibition as by ordinance is allowed them, provided that she nor the said Dr. himself, do hereafter act, abet, or contrive to procure any act or thing contrary to the votes of the Parliament, or aid or assist the malignant party. This hard usage, as I am informed, hastened his death, which happened 10th December, 1646, though Floyd saith, that he bore his sufferings with admirable calmness and serenity, and adds, 'that he was a pious and learned man.' He appears also to have been a meek, grave, and quiet man, much beloved by those who were subject to his jurisdiction."

He married Jane, daughter of William, son of Sir Clement Heigham, of Heigham, a family which takes its name from a hamlet of Gaseley, in Suffolk, where they had for a long time held considerable possessions. There is, however, no uninterrupted pedigree of the family, except from the time of Richard Heigham, who died in 1840. John Weever, in "Ancient Funeral Monuments" (1681), says, at "Thornage there is a faire Tombe, under which lieth buried Anne, Lady and Wife of Sir Clement Heigham, Knight, who died. . . . *Ætatis* 84"—"Heigham a towne in Suffolke, which gives name to this worthy, very ancient family of Heigham. Michael Lord Montaigne in his 'Essay of Glory,' writes that his ancestors have been surnamed Higham; I have no name, saith he, that is sufficiently mine: of two I have, the one is common to all my race, yea, and also to others. There is a family at Paris, and other at Montpellier, called Montaigne, another in Brittany, and one in Zantoigne, surnamed de la Montaigne. The removing of one only syllable may so confound our webbe, as I shall have a part in their glory, and they perhaps a part of my shame. And my ancestors have heretofore been surnamed Higham, or Hyguem, a surname which also belongs to a house well knowne in England."

The Parish Register of Eardisley "beginninge A.D. 1630," records that "George Cooke late Lord Bishopp of Hereford was burryed the fifteteenth day of December A.D. 1646." A brass plate with the following brief inscription was placed in this Church:—

"*Hic jacet Reverendus in Christo Pater, Dominus Georgius Couceus, Dominus Episcopus Herefordensis Obiit Decimo Sepultus Decimo quinto die Decembris, Anno sui Jesu 1646. Ætatis sue 76. Jam licet in occiduo cinere Resurgam.*"

On the Restoration, a handsome cenotaph was raised in Hereford Cathedral to his memory; it was surmounted with three armorial

shields containing the Arms of Coke, the See of Hereford, and Coke impaled with Heigham. Over the Bishop's effigy was a Latin inscription, on two tablets, in the verbose and inflated style of the period, and which, as aptly observed by a late learned dignitary of the Church, is "indeed composed in the most unchastised spirit of the Restoration;" yet, after due allowance has been made for the times in which it was written, there can be little doubt that he was a man of distinguished learning and ability, of great firmness and discretion, and of singular piety. The translation given below, was written by Francis Hodgson, late Provost of Eton. A perusal of the original, to the Christian classic, is a matter of considerable interest, for by him alone can the forcible and happy expression, "*Sui Jesu*," and the concluding sentence, "*verbo unico sed latissimo semper pronuntiasse, Resurgam*," be fully appreciated.

"Hear, Traveller, or behold him, who is no longer heard. Learn his singular sense of discipline. The Prototype has impressed upon the statue the Image of his Person. See him teaching a more wonderful God, healing by the shadow of Peter, dividing the waters by the wonder-working mantle of Elijah (but) not a truer God than in this truth telling image. If you do not believe the teacher, believe him who experienced that 'Godliness hath the promise of this life, as well as of that which is to come.'"

"He experienced it who taught it, this Prelate full of (76) years, happy in a pious and fruitful wife, happy in his marriage chain, every day more pleasing, and in the torch brighter every day, above the torch of Hymen. In his three sacerdotal sons, and four sons who were laymen, but theologically pious—fuller of God than of hope, inasmuch as filled with the assurance of faith, and inspired by the Deity, he so lived as possessing life in patience, and death in desire; wishing to die the death which he hardly felt; and as soon as he was dead feeling himself immortal.

"Oh day to be extolled above all length of years, the tenth day of December, after the tenth year of his Episcopal Translation. In the year of his Saviour 1646, the most auspicious day of his Translation into Eternity on that birthday of his Glory, died the Angel of the Church of Hereford, endowed on the same with an equality to the angels."

The second tablet contains:—

"Emulous Posterity will be interested as we hope, in knowing that, which, if men were silent, the stones would proclaim, that the excellent and venerable old man, George Coke, Lord Bishop of Bristol first, then of Hereford, ennobled his generous birth with every instance of virtue worthy of his ancestors, through their series prolonged from afar, and the Knightly splendour of his Father, and the Family Lineage—and that he was the greatest ornament of those who had been anciently well-born.

"That he examined divine subjects, and the highest mysteries with a diligent and severe scrutiny, nor unravelled them only, but also taught them with a lucid perspicacity, that he administered the sacred rites suitably to the worship of the Deity, and to the piety of the

worshippers, trembling with most reverential awe. That he gave answers from the sacred oracles to those who consulted him concerning religion. That he set forth the fundamental principles of the English Reformation, as doctrines to be imbibed in the inmost hearts of the clergy and people. That he lived in the most incorrupt, long, and unwearied practice and exemplification of every kind of purity. That he rendered and left himself by his severe gravity, an object of respect to his fellows, in the mysteries (for by that title he loved to distinguish the clergy), and most acceptable to them by his bland conciliating courtesy and meekness.

"His health at length becoming infirm, and failing among our late commotions, intestine tumults, and calamities of the Church, among the confessors of the Priestly order, imprisoned together with him, not without the prerogative of persecution, and conformity with Christ, that he proved himself the most courageous fellow-sufferer. That as the consolation of all his sorrows, of his life, and of his death, he constantly pronounced one, but most comprehensive word (which was appended like a label to his most trustful lips), I shall rise again."

About the year 1845, this monument was removed from the conspicuous position it occupied in the nave, by the Committee for restoring and beautifying the Cathedral. The Bishop's effigy was relegated to an obscure corner of one of the transepts, the marble slabs containing the inscriptions, were placed on his breast, and the bulk of the monument with its columns and heraldic carvings was cast into a general *débris* of similar memorials of bygone days. In 1860, the Rev. George Coke, then representative of the Herefordshire branch, wrote to the Dean requesting to have the monument replaced as before; no attention was paid to his repeated requests, and the pieces were left in the crypt.

The effigy was, however, withdrawn from its obscurity in 1875, by some of the Bishop's descendants in Derbyshire and Herefordshire, and placed on a costly, chaste, and appropriate base in the 15th century style; considered by some, in elegance and simplicity as superior to the old cumbrous monument. Only one of the marble inscription slabs was restored to its proper position over the Bishop's effigy; the other, having previously been put up in another part of the Cathedral, was not again disturbed. On the top of the canopy are two cherubs holding the Bishop's mitre and heraldic shield with the Hereford and Coke arms; between them lies the crozier, resting on the Bible. Two other heraldic shields are also introduced, the Bristol See impaled with Coke; and the Coke arms with proper quarterings, impaled with those of the Bishop's wife—the Heighams.

The following modern inscription was added:—

"In memory of George Coke, fifth son of Richard Coke, of Trusley, Derbyshire, and brother of Sir John Coke, Secretary of State to Charles I.; Born 3rd October, 1570; Bishop of Bristol, 1682; translated to Hereford 18th June, 1636; died 10th December, 1646;

"A meek, grave, and learned man, much beloved by those who were subject to his jurisdiction.

"In defence of the Church privileges in the stormy period in which

he was Bishop of this Diocese, he suffered fine and imprisonment at the hands of the Parliament. This monument was restored by some of his decendants, A.D. 1875."

The good Bishop, writing of his wife in 1642, describes her as the "stay and supporte of his familie," and of her character and virtues he entertained to the last the highest regard. In the same year he said, "she is 68 years old, and ill of the ague," and he wrote in great distress, "lest death should overtake her, which would fall a heaieve addition" to his other troubles and sorrows.

A singular ring has been handed down at Lemore from generation to generation, as her wedding ring. It is of massive gold, with a hand, heart, purse, and a death's head embossed upon it, with the following couplet on the inner circle :—

"These three I give to thee
Till the fourth set me free."

After Bishop Coke's death, the See of Hereford lay void for 14 years, until the restoration of King Charles II., when Michael Monk, Provost of Eton, and brother of the Duke of Albemarle, was consecrated, but died in the same year, without having even visited his Diocese.

Archbishop Laud writes in his diary of July 5th, 1644 (the 17th day of his trial), "Here Mr. Pryn came in again, and testified very boldly, that I gave all Preferments, only to such men as were for Ceremonies, Popery, and Arminianism Tis known I preferred Bishop Hall to Exeter, Dr. Potter to Carlisle; Dr. Cook to Bristol first; and then to Hereford and no one of them guilty of this charge in the least."

The Archbishop's annual accounts of his province, presented to the King at the beginning of every year, has many entries relative to George Coke. He says of him in 1634, when at Bristol: "I find in my Visitation that the Bishop there hath taken very good pains and care since his coming thither." The year of his translation to Hereford, Laud reports, "I find not many things amiss, though the often change of the Bishop, which hath of late hapned, hath done no good among them. But some pretensions there are to certain customs, which, I conceive, were better broke than kept; and I shall do my best to reform them, as I have opportunity, and humbly beg your Majesty's assistance, if I want Power." The King writes in the margin, "Which y^e shall not want if you need. C. R." The following year, 1637, Laud states: "The Bishop certifies me that your Majesty's Instructions are in all things carefully observed, and he hath used the utmost Diligence he can, in reclaiming Recusants; and such as will not conform themselves he hath taken a strict course to have them proceeded withal, and granted a Significavis against divers." In 1639 he states, "There is notice come to my Lord the Bishop of some Brownists which schismatically preach dangerous errorrs, and stir up the People to follow them—and when they hear of any enquiry made after them, they slip out into another Diocesa. But the Bishop promises to do his best to order them."

Archbishop Laud gives a full account of the Bishop's troubles with the Parliament in his diary.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF SCARBOROUGH.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

THE Friar-Preachers were first established in Scarborough by Sir Adam Sage, knt., who gave them a building-site, in pure and perpetual almoign. This land, with the buildings on it, belonged to him by hereditary right, and lay between the mansion of James de Hurthswayt on the north, and that of Guymer de Northfolch on the south.* In the 36th year of Henry III., and A.D. 1252, the Friars passed a fine for a house and messuage held by them in this town, and the community of Scarborough granted that their effects and those of their men should be toll-free in the borough^b.

It seems probable that the Friars contented themselves for several years, with the buildings already existing on the land; but at last they set about to erect a suitable edifice. About the end of the year 1283, they applied to the king for a licence to pull down the ruinous town-wall between the old and the new borough, and use the stone for building their church; and also that they might have the spring at Gildhus-cliff, as they were much in want of water for their offices. Thereupon a royal writ was issued, Feb. 6th, 1283-4, to enquire if all this could be done without detriment to the crown or others, and an inquisition was taken March 9th following. The jurors found it stated in the annals of the town, that, in the time of King John's troubles, this wall had stopped the king's enemies from taking the castle, and also in the time of Henry III., though old and partly ruinous, it had been the means of repulsing the rebels. If the wall were removed, the town would have no strength to resist enemies, and there would be no hindrance against their marching straight up to the gates of the castle and besieging it. Besides, it was fitting that a new wall should be speedily built out of the materials of the old one. As for the spring, the burgesses of the town had already granted it to the dean of York, in order that, at his own costs, he might make a conduit, for the benefit of the Friar-Minors and the borough.^c

Though the petition was thus reasonably denied, the burgesses of the town were very friendly, and at their request the Friars left their first abode, and established themselves on another site. Within a twelvemonth they acquired a plot of land, by gift, in pure and perpetual almoign, from William Broun and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Richard de Brumpton; and here they constructed their dwelling. This land lay in the new borough, in breadth between the land once Henry de Cotom's on the north, and that of Thomas Hutred on the south, and in length from the king's highway on the east, and

* Pt. 12, Edward II., p. 1, m. 4, per ratific.

^b Hinderswell, *History and Antiquities of Scarborough*.

^c Inquis. ad q. d. 12, Edw. I., no. 89. Jurors: Emeric Edewyn, Rob. Pa., John de Lindbergh, Simon Comer, Alan Bransront, Rob. Bransront, Rog. le Caret, Alan le Caret, Reznald le Mouner Rob. ad Crucem, Adam Fitz Robert, Rog. Furman, and Tho. le Salter.

the land of Simon Utred on the west. The royal licence was granted June 25th, 1285, for holding and inhabiting the plot. It was subject to a rent of 2s. a-year, which the Friars paid, for a short time, till Roger, son of Roger Huttered, quitclaimed it to them, and resigned all his right and dominion in the whole.⁴

On the occasion of the removal, the Cistercians, being assembled in general chapter at the celebrated Abbey of Cîteaux, in France, Sept. 14th, 1285, complained to the English king concerning the entrance of the Friar-Preachers and Friar-Minors into Scarborough, contrary, as they alleged, to royal and apostolic inhibitions. The Cistercians held the advowson of the parish-church of the town, and applied the revenues towards the expenses of their yearly general chapters; but now, by the presence of the Friars in the town, those revenues which once supplied for three days of the chapter, now sufficed for only one. They prayed, therefore, that what had been done contrary to chapters and prohibitions might be annulled by the royal authority, and the gift of the church confirmed to them.⁵ It does not appear, however, that any compensation was made to the monks.

The homestead around the priory-buildings was made up gradually of small plots of ground acquired by gift or purchase from various parties. Patrick, prior of Watton, granted land, lying in breadth between the land of Walter Surdeval on the north, and Simon Hugfred's on the south, and in length from the king's highway to the Friars' land. Emma, daughter of Henry de Cotom, of Scalby, granted in free, pure, and perpetual almoign, all the land which she had of the gift of her father and Alice her mother. James de Times and Margaret his wife, daughter of Roger Farnat, granted all that land which lay in breadth between the land once Emma de Cotum's on the south, and that once Adam Sage's on the north, and in length from the highway to Simon Hugfred's garden: and afterwards Margaret, in her widowhood, surrendered all right and claim in the same. Gomer de Norfolchia and Alice his wife, granted all their land lying in breadth between the land once Adam Sage's and that of Robert Hamund, and in length from the lands of Walter Surdeval and Alice de Semer, once wife of Maurice, to the highway. Maud, daughter of Simon, son of Roger Huttretre, granted all the land upon which the barn of Roger her grandfather stood, "*cum ortis, virgultis, et omnibus aliis pertinentibus suis.*" Robert Morice quitclaimed all right in the land lying in length between the highway on the west and the Friars' garden on the east, and abutting in part on the land of Robert Hamund, in breadth from the same Hamund's garden on the north to the Friars' garden on the south. Moreover, Sir Robert Uthred, knt., granted, in free, pure, and perpetual almoign, 2a. of land in the town for a chantry of two Friars, to celebrate mass every day. All which grants and quitclaims, together with the licence of June 25th, 1285, the grant of Sir Adam Sage, and the quitclaim of Roger Utred, received confirmation, Jan. 2nd, 1318-9, from Edward II.⁶

⁴ Pt. 13, Edw. 1, m. 18. Pt. 12, Edw. II., p. 1, m. 4.

* Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol i, p. 661.

⁶ Pt. 13, Edw. II., p. 1, m. 4.

The Friars found a generous patroness and foundress in Lady Isabel de Vesey, a kinswoman of Queen Eleanor of Castile, and sister of Sir Henry de Beaumont. In 1280 she became the second wife of Sir John de Vesey, sometime governor of Scarborough Castle, who died in 1289; and she remained in her widowhood for forty-five years, till her death. In 1305 she had a royal grant of the castle of Bambrough, in Northumberland, for her life; and about 1312, Scarborough Castle was also committed to her custody.^a In respect to this Priory, she built the nave of the church, cloister, and dormitory, at her own costs, gave some land, as we shall presently see, and bestowed many other benefits.^b It is probable that the Friars readily obtained an ample supply of water from the town-conduit: the spring at Gildhuscliff, a hill on Falsgrave Moor, about a mile west of Scarborough, afforded the only supply of water to the town till after the beginning of the present century.^c

Improvements and enlargements of the lands were soon taken in hand. The Sheriff of the county was directed, by royal writ of April 10th, 1298, to enquire whether it would be well for the Friars to pave the street (without narrowing it) within the town-wall eastward, from the house of John de Pycheford, to that of John le Blake, towards their church, for the benefit of those who resorted to it. On inquisition, June 6th, the jurors found that it might be done not only without detriment, but even with no little ease and utility to the inhabitants, and the thoroughfare would be very greatly improved. This street, they said, was in breadth, 27ft. between the land once Simon Gomer's and the angle of the Friar-Minors' wall, 24ft. "inter ecclesiam eorundem Fratrum et fabricam," 18ft. between the land once Robert de Gateshaved's and the Minors' wall, and 20ft. between the town waste and the wall of the same Friars; and from Pycheford's house to Blake's, was 89 perches long.^d The king endorsed his *stat* to the inquisition, and April 1st, 1299, granted licence for the paving,^e which, June 12th, 1310, received a royal confirmation.^f

In enlarging the grounds, Edward II. granted a licence in mortmain, Jan. 2nd, 1318-9, for the Friars to acquire land 400ft. long, and 200ft. broad.^g At that king's request, and by his licence dated Jan. 3rd, 1319-20, the prior and convent of Watton granted to the Friars a messuage which was held of the crown, and lay contiguous to their site; and in return the king gave to the Priory of Watton some buildings and a plot of land in Scarborough, which he had of the gift and feoffment of William, son of William Wispedale, called Moyeson, of Langedale.^h The king also made another gift, July 23rd, 1321, in pure and perpetual almoign, of all the land with its buildings, which he had of the feoffment of William Wessington.ⁱ Maud

^a Dugdale's Baronage.

^b MS. in College of Arms, marked L. 8: Collectanea Topographica, vol. iv., p. 73.

^c Hinderwell.

^d Inquis. p. m. 26 Edw. I., no. 59. Jurors: John Gerard, Adam Fitz Robert, Tho. le Carecter, Simon Gelle, Rog. ad Crucem, John Fitz Hugh, Ralph Gedge, Rog. Clampe, Will. le Knagger, Rob. le Coroner, Rob. Gedge, and John le Chalcer.

^e Pt. 27, Edw. I., m. 33. ^f Pt. 3., Edw. II., m. 4. ^g Pt. 12, Edw. II., p. 2, m. 5.

^h Pt. 13, Edw. II., m. 23.

ⁱ Pt. 15, Edw. II., p. 1, m. 23.

Brus, widow of Adam Brus, of Pickering, at Scarborough, April 18th, 1323, quitclaimed all her right in the barn-site, etc., which (as daughter of Simon Huctrethe) she had already granted to the Friars, the land being now described as lying, in length from the highway called Dunpole on the west, to the land which Henry le Barker and Agnes his wife held of her for the life-time of the same Agnes, and the lands once Sir Robert Huctreh's, and William Broun's, on the east, and in breadth from the land once belonging to the Priory of Watton on the south, and land also once belonging to the same Priory on the north.^p And now again, in conformity with the mortmain-licence, Maud Brus had royal leave, Aug. 19th, in the same year, to grant to the Friars that same land, of her inheritance, 80ft. long, and 100ft. broad, which Henry le Barker and Agnes his wife thus held.^q In the inquisition (by writ of May 3rd), taken July 29th previous, at this town, it appears that Maud held the land of the crown, in capite, by the yearly service of 6*d.* for gabellage, and it was worth 6*s.* 6*d.*, besides reprises.^r Lady Isabel de Vesey had a royal licence, Sept. 7th, 1326, to give a plot of land, which paid the services of 6*d.* a-year to the crown in gabellage, was 200ft. long and 50ft. broad, and was worth 2*s.* a-year.^s And lastly, under the mortmain licence, leave was granted, June 1st, 1337, for John de Malton to grant a plot of land 100ft. long, and 80ft. broad; and for Hugh de Betoigne, John de Bekyngham, and Clementia de Vesey, executors of the testament of Lady Isabel de Vesey, to grant two plots, containing together 100ft. in length, and 60ft. in breadth; all three plots being held of the crown in burgage, by the yearly service of 12*d.* paid through the bailiffs of the town for all services, and valued at 3*s.* a-year.^t The site and demesne-lands contained 8*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.*

Thus the Friar Preachers were fully established at Scarborough, where they went on for upwards of two hundred and eighty years' undisturbed by any public event of importance; and their history presents only incidents usual in all conventual establishments.

In the time of Edward I. the Friar-Preachers diligently advocated the cause of the Holy Land throughout England. The Archbishop of York, Sept. 4th, 1291, published his intention of preaching the crusade, on the coming festival of the Exaltation of Holy Cross (Sept. 14th), in person, at his cathedral, and he begged and exhorted all the convents of Friar-Preachers and Friar-Minors throughout his diocese to send three, or at least two of their number, to each of their stations, there to preach, in the same manner, on that day. The Friar Preachers of Scarborough had then two stations, one in their own town, and another at Pickering.^u

Amongst the thirty-three houses of the Order, to which the executors of Queen Eleanor of Castile gave 100*s.* in alms and out of her legacies,^v this Priory was included, payment being made soon after

^p Orig. : *Collectanea Topographica*, vol. iv., p. 312. ^q Pt. 17, Edw. II., p. 1, m. 17.

^r Inquis. ad q. d. 17, Edw. I., no. 157. Jurors : Ralph de Lessam, Will. Sandberer, Walter de Beverlaco, Will. de Duffeld, John de Beveri, Will. de Bergh, Simon de Rowale, Will. de Percy, Pet. de Sudbiri, Rob. Lymbruin, Will. Barker, and John Ithon.

^s Pt. 20, Edw. II., m. 18.

^t Pt. 11 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 32.

Michaelmas, 1291, to F. William de Hotham, provincial, through Robert de Middelton.*

Lady Isabel de Vescy, benefactress of the house, died about Oct., 1384, and was buried in the choir of the convent-church.†

Edward III. being at York, June 14th, 1335, bestowed 20s. on the Friar-Minors, Friar-Preachers, and Carmelites, of Scarborough, who had met him when he arrived at this town.‡

Robert de Playce, rector of Brompton, Dec. 4th, 1345, bequeathed 40s. to be equally divided amongst the Friar-Preachers, Minors, and Carmelites, here. *Sir William de Erghum*, knt., by will, dated Feb. 26th, 1346-7, and proved April 2nd following, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the Friar-Preachers of Scarborough. *Henry de Percy*, by will, dated Sept. 18th, 1349, proved March 12th, 1351-2, left 4*li.* to the Friar-Preachers of Beverley and Scarborough. *Sir Marmaduke le Constable*, knt., by will, dated March 19th, 1376-7, and proved June 19th, 1378, bequeathed 13s. 4d. to the three Orders of Friars here. *William lord Latimer*, by will, dated July 10th, 1380, and proved May 31st, 1381, bequeathed to each house of the Order of Friars in this town 5 marks. *Sir Robert Rouchyff*, knt., Feb. 3rd, 1381-2, bequeathed 13s. 4d. to the Friars of the Order of Preachers at Scarborough.‡

The Friar-Preachers, Minors, and Carmelites here, had a royal licence, Oct. 3rd, 1388, that their official should continue to go freely and without any disturbance about the town with his hand-bell, to pray in common for the souls of those whose bodies rested, or hereafter should rest, within their houses and cemeteries, particularly on the day of exequies, burials, and anniversaries, and especially for the souls of Edward III., chief founder of the Carmelites, and of the founders and patrons of the three Orders. But within a year, this grant was cancelled, as it was deemed to be against ecclesiastical liberty, and the rights of the crown.‡

Sir Brian de Stapilton, by will, dated May 16th, and proved June 26th, 1394, bequeathed to the Friars of Scarborough, 13s. 4d. to each Order. *John Wawan*, burgess, by will, dated Sept. 2nd, 1398, and proved on the 4th, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to each house of Mendicant Friars here. *Sir Thomas Ughtred*, knt., by will, dated Sept. 19th, 1398, and proved Nov. 28th, 1401, bequeathed to the Friar-Preachers in Scarborough, for the augmentation and amendment of two chantries founded in their church by his ancestors, 30s. yearly, to celebrate three trentals of masses and two obits, for his soul, and the souls of Katharine his wife, and William his son, till he, or his executors, or feoffees, made the Convent secure of 40s. a-year for ever, out of his rents and lands where soever they could be lawfully sold. *Sir Richard le Scrop*, knt., lord of Bolton, Aug. 2nd, 1400, bequeathed 20s. to every house of Friars at Scarborough. *Ellen Barkar*, wife of John Husband, of Whitby, making her will with his special licence, Aug. 15th, 1402, proved Oct. 27th

* Reg. Archiep. Romani, p. 93: Raine's Historical Papers and Letters, p. 93.

† Rot. (garderob.) Liberationum pro Regina, 19-20, Edw. I.

‡ MSS. in the College of Arms, L. 8.

* Lib. Gard. 8, 9, 10, 11, Edw. III.: Cotton MSS., Nero. C. viii.

† Testamenta Eboracensia. * Pt. 12, Rich. 11, p. 1, m. 17.

following, bequeathed 20s. to be equally divided amongst the three Orders of Friars here. *Sir John Bygod*, knt., lord of *Steteryngton*, by will, dated Aug. 5th, 1426, and proved March 2nd following, bequeathed a quarter of corn to this convent of Friar-Preachers. *John Newton*, of Grimston, esq., by will, proved March 9th, 1436-7, bequeathed 80s. to the three Orders of Friars here for a trental. *Maud, Lady Mauley* (daughter of Ralph Nevill, K.G., Earl of Westmoreland, and widow of Peter, lord Mauley), by will, dated Oct. 1st, 1488, and proved on the 8th, desired her body to be buried in the church of the Friar-Preachers, of Scarborough, "ad finem australem summi altaris, ubi legunt evangelia:" and she bequeathed 50s. for buying wax tapers to be burned round her body on the day of her funeral; twenty marks for a marble stone, with a plate of copper or latten gilt, according to the disposition of her executors, to lay over her sepulchre; one hundred marks for covering the roof of the church with lead; a pair of thuribles, silver-gilt; a pair of phials of silver; two silver candlesticks; one silver-gilt *pastrede*, for divine service at the high-altar; five marks a-year to F. John Chatburn, to celebrate for her soul for five years; and two single gowns of black velvet, without fur, to the Friars. The position of Lady Mauley's grave (if the wording of the will is correct), leads to the conjecture that the high-altar was at the west end of the church, after the manner of some foreign churches; for according to the usual orientation, the gospel end of the altar is to the north. *John Brompton*, merchant, of Beverley, July 9th, 1444, bequeathed 13s. 4d. to each house of Friars at Scarborough. *John Wyvil*, of Osgodby, esq., by will dated Dec. 17th, 1460, and proved July 11th following, bequeathed 8s. 4d. to each Order of Mendicant Friars here.^a

Shortly before the dissolution it was noted that there lay buried in this conventual church, besides Lady Isabel Vesey and Lady Maud Mauley: Peter de Nutall, esq.; John Bard, esq., Lord of Osgodby; Lady Agnes, Baroness de Bottall, and Lady of Harpham; William de Buketon, Lord of Buckton, and Alice his wife; Matilda Aclun, and Isabel her sister; and John Bakaed, esq.; and in the church were fifteen religious.^b

This Convent was destroyed by F. Richard Ingworth, suffragan bishop of Dover. He wrote to Lord Cromwell, Feb. 24th, 1588-9, from Grimsby mentioning his intention of going thence to Beverley and Scarborough. He received the surrender of the house by F. John Newton, prior, and others, Mar. 10th, on which day he informed his master that he had received three poor houses, so poor, indeed, that they had sold the stalls and parceloses of their churches, so that nothing was left but bells, stone and glass, and meetly good lead at each house. There were some poor chalices, but other plate he found none: they were lodged Apr. 25th, in the king's jewel-house.^c

At this time, the rental of the lands was fixed as follows. Site of the Priory, with three small gardens lying between the gardens or orchards, in tenure of John Harwoode and John Barwik, on the S.,

^a Testamenta Eboracensia.

^b MS. in College of Arms, L. 8.

^c Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Hen. VIII., series 2, vol viii, ff. 114, 120.

^d Williams' Account of Monastic Treasures Confiscated (Abbotsford Club).

and the outer wall of the site on the W., N., and E., containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ a.; and a parcel of land between the site on the E. and the outer wall on the W., called *le Courte Garth*, containing 1r., late in the occupation of the Prior and Convent, now of Robert Graye; estimated altogether at 5s. 8d. a-year. The churchyard and certain gardens and orchards adjacent on the N. of the site, extending from the tenement of John Harwoode and the wall of the site on the E. to another wall next the highway on the W., 75 yards long, and 57 yards broad, leased to John Harwoode, under the seal of the convent, Mar. 23rd, 1536-7, for 61 years, at 6s. 8d. a-year. A garden called *le Ponde Garthe*, adjacent on the N. of the gardens, containing 35 yards in length and 21 yards in breadth, with a garden or orchard lying S. of the site, between it and the wall of the late Carmelites, 49 yards long, and 80 yards broad, leased to John Barwik, Nov. 8rd, 1537, under the convent seal, for 61 years, at 3s. a-year.*

Besides these demesne lands, there belonged to the Convent five cottages under one roof, with gardens, in *Blackfryer Gate*, held for 5s. a-year each, two by George Altofts, and the rest by Will. Walker, Geo. Lynwood, and John Marshall; a cottage in *Carregate*, with a garden adjacent, between the site on the W. and the stone wall toward *Carregate* on the E., held by Richard Hope for 8s. 8d. a-year; two tenements under one roof in the street called *Dumble*, extending in length from *Fryer Lane* on the N., and leased to Giles Heppell for 4s. a-year, besides what was paid to the bailiffs of the town; a cottage in *Sprit Lane*, let to John Trusseley for 8s. 4d.; and a close of meadow called *Kell Hede*, outside *Newburgh Gate*, containing 1a., in the tenure of William Piercy and Thomas Webster for 5s. a year. All these had probably endowed the chantries, or mortuary foundations.

Thus the total value was 61s. 4d. a-year.

Under the negligent charge of the crown, the property gradually deteriorated. Lynwood's cottage was void from Whitsuntide, 1540; Walker's from Whitsuntide, 1541; and both of Altofts' from Lady-day, 1542, and all four soon fell to the ground. In 1552, Marshall's cottage had shared the same fate. Three other cottages, lately held by John Perdus for 5s. . . . Doglebye for 6s. 8d., and Christofer Nightingale for 5s., had totally decayed at Michaelmas, 1560. And so the whole went on, till at Michaelmas, 1608, the rental was only 19s. 8d., as it had been for many years before.[†] How the property passed from the crown we have not discovered.

Not a trace of the Priory buildings remains. One of the principal thoroughfares of the town, Queen Street, was formerly called *Blackfriars' Gate*. The *Friars' Entry*, which branches off from it, still retains its ancient name, and not far from it this religious house must have stood. In 1798, Hinderwell writes, "The late Jeremiah Barton, in digging a cellar in his house, in *Friars' Entry*, evidently met with the burial place of this convent, from the great number of human bones which were found there."

* Treasury of Receipts of Exchequer: vol. A 3, Inventories of Friaries, fol. 84.

† Ministers' Accounts, 80-31 Hen. VIII., no. 166; 32-33, no. 186; 34-35, no. 182; 5-6 Edw. VI., no. 46; 1-2 Eliz., no. 44; 5-6 Jac. I, no. 38.

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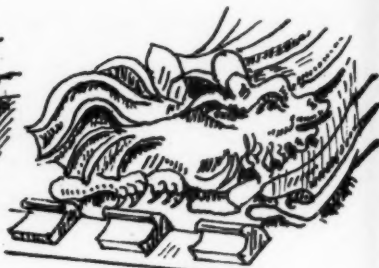
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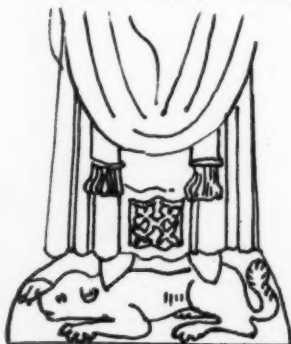
A WIVERN.

MONUMENTS LINGFIELD, SURREY.



ELEPHANT & CASTLE.

BRASS OF VISCOUNT BEAUMONT, WIVERNHOE, SUSSEX.



THE DOG.

BRASS OF ROBT CLEVE, BATTLE,
SUSSEX.



THE LION.

BRASS OF JOHN DARLEY HERNE
KENT.

J. L. ANDRÉ, DEL.

ANIMALS FROM MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES

ON THE FIGURES OF ANIMALS, AND OTHER OBJECTS AT THE FEET OF MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRE.

THE various figures placed as rests to the feet of the recumbent effigies so frequently met with in ancient churches, appear often quite incongruous, and incomprehensible to the ordinary beholder, and sometimes to the professed antiquary; a few examples even having so hidden and recondite a meaning attached to them in the position they occupy, that their intention will probably never be satisfactorily explained; but with the greater proportion of these representations, their motive is by no means difficult of interpretation.

For convenience sake these images may be briefly described under two heads—

I.—Objects trodden under foot, comprising spiritual and temporal enemies, symbolically treated, such as demons and evil powers, under the forms of dragons, serpents, wiverns, basilisks; and foes of the church, as infidels and heretics, with lions and dogs the emblems of wickedness, and perhaps armorial cognisances should be classed under this head.

II.—Objects supporting the feet or placed by their sides, such as lions, as emblems of regal dignity, courage, and strength, dogs, of fidelity and attachment. Persons benefited by the deceased, as priests and monks, pet animals (generally dogs), objects connected with the trade of the person commemorated, or with events in his life, and rebuses or punning allusions to his name.

Proceeding to the consideration of objects trodden under foot, it appears clear that the idea intended to be conveyed was suggested by many texts of holy writ, prominently that in Psalm xci. v. 13, "Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder, the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under thy feet," and again, that where St. Paul says of our Lord, "for He must reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet," with other passages to the same effect.

Demons in their human shape are far less frequent than when symbolised under the forms of dragons, serpents, wiverns, and the like; an instance occurs in a diabolical head pierced by the pastoral staff of Thomas de Inglethorpe, Bishop of Rochester, on his monument in that Cathedral, 1291, and a demon is placed beneath the feet of a monk at Houghton, Norfolk. The symbolical form of evil under the figure of a dragon, serpent, wivern, or basilisk, is probably the most frequent object under the feet of effigies, the lion and dog excepted; most usually it occurs beneath those of ecclesiastics and knights templars, but occasionally of secular persons. Examples are found at Salisbury, 1237, where Bishop Poore treads upon a dragon; at Ely, 1254, Bishop Northwold on a lion and dragon. Two monsters are beneath the brass figure of Lawrence de S. Maur, at Higham Ferrars, Northamptonshire, 1387; whilst two dragons are similarly placed on the brass of Abbot Thomas de la Mere, 1396, at S. Alban's Abbey; Andrew, Abbot of Peterborough, has the end of his staff in a wivern's mouth, the tail being curled round the left foot of the effigy. Two human-headed figures are beneath the feet of Archbishop Grey at

York Minster, whilst a dragon bites the point of his crozier. Knight Templars often tread upon dragons both in monumental effigies and otherwise, as may be noticed in sculptures supporting the shrine of S. Thos. Cantelupe, at Hereford (where the Knights also stand on muzzled swine—another type of wickedness). At the Temple Church, London, one of the Knights treads on the bruised and mutilated head of a dragon. A wivern is beneath the feet of John de Boteler, a cross-legged Knight, at S. Bride's, Glamorganshire.

Mr. Fairholt tells us that "As a symbol of Satan, we find the dragon nearly always in the form of the fossil *Ichthyosaurus*." (Dic. of Terms used in Art, p. 157). The human-headed dragon or serpent is thus alluded to in Pope's "Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot"—

"Eve's tempter thus the Rabbins have expressed,
A Cherub's face, a reptile all the rest."

The basilisk was more especially the emblem of female wickedness. The bruised and mangled heads of serpents and dragons, were doubtless in allusion to Genesis iii, v. 15, and Rev. xvi. v. 20. "The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly."

A satyr and lion grappling with each other occur on the brass of Alan Fleming, 1361, at Newark, Notts., and an eagle attacking a wild man on that of Robert Braunche, King's Lynn, Norfolk, 1364; both of these are of foreign execution. A Knight Templar in the church in London, has two human heads beneath his feet, another knightly effigy in Ryther Church, Yorkshire, shows him standing with one foot on a collared dog, the other on an old bearded head, the feet of a Knight of the Cobham family at Lingfield, Surrey, rest upon a recumbent figure of a Moor, evidently alluding to some vanquished enemy, as the family crest, the Moor's head, is placed upon the helmet on which his head reclines.

Lions and dogs are most usually associated with recumbent effigies as friendly adjuncts, but not always so; *ex. gra.*, Sir John d'Abernoun is represented on his brass, *circa* 1277, with his feet on a lion, who bites the staff of his spear, and holds the end with his paws; and the dog beneath the effigy of Sir Roger de Trumpington, 1286, bites the end of his sword; Robert Clere, Dean of Battle, at Battle, Sussex, *circa* 1480, stands upon a crouching hound, the dog being an emblem of wickedness, an idea taken from the Scriptures, and prevalent throughout the East.

Probably armorial cognisances, crests, and badges, come often under the head of objects trodden under foot, as we frequently find that angels bear the head of a memorial figure, whilst heraldic objects are invariably put at the feet—may it not be!—as emblems of the vain glory of the world which the Christian should despise.

Animals forming parts of the heraldic bearings, &c., of different families, are very commonly thus applied, and a few examples will suffice. The effigy of Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, 1296, at Earl's Colne, Essex, rests on a boar or *verat*, the cognisance of the family. At Ewelme, Oxon, the brass of Thomas Chaucer (son of the poet), shows him standing upon his crest, the unicorn, whilst his wife has at her feet a lion double queued, the crest of her family, the Burghersts

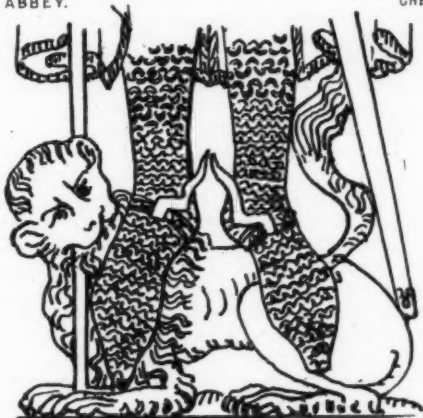


DRAGONS.
S. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

BRASS OF ABBOT DE-LA-MERE.



DOG, BRASS OF MARG.
CHEYNE HEVER.
KENT.



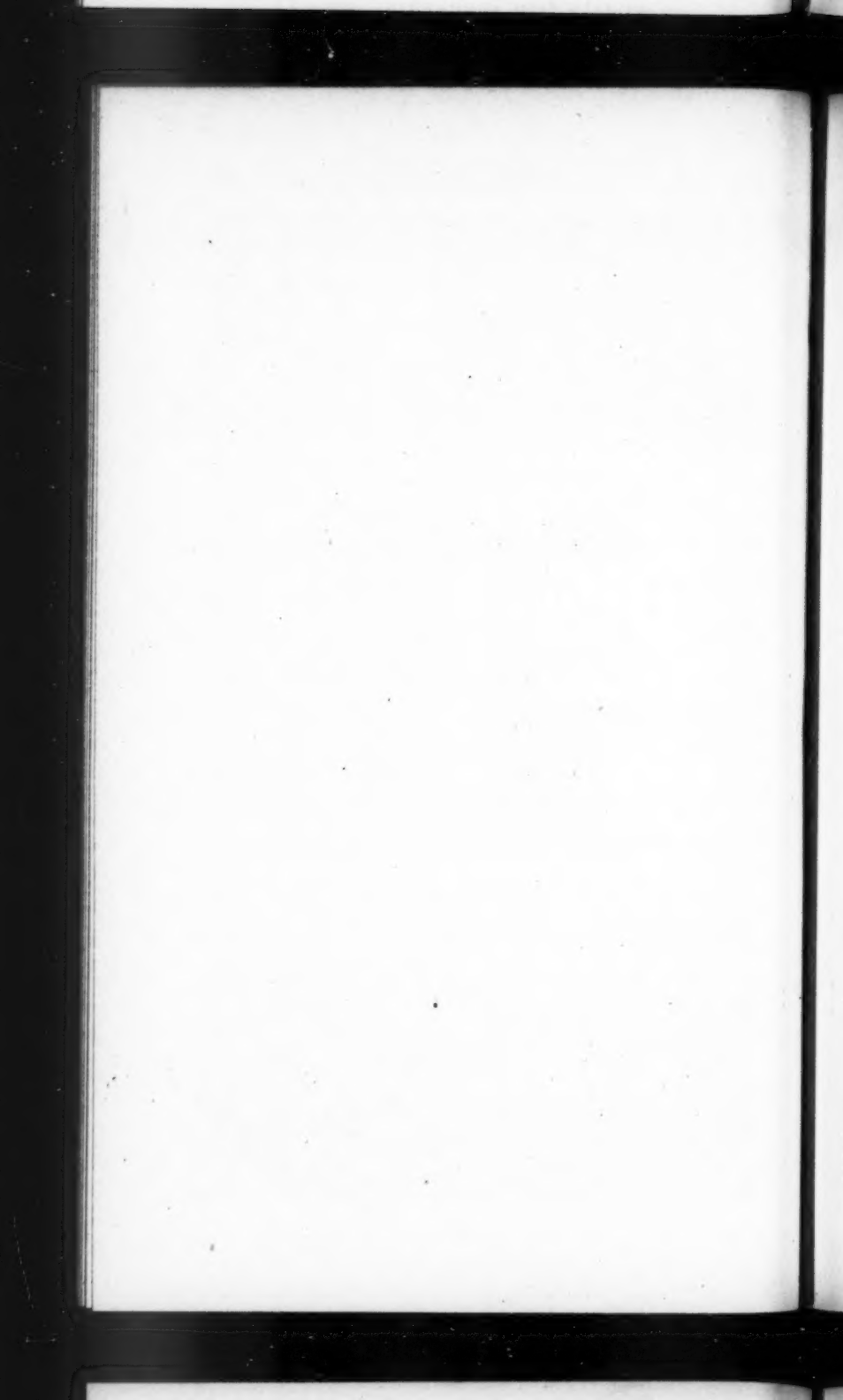
LION, BRASS OF SIR JOHN D' ABERNOUN AT STOKES
D' ABERNOUN. SURREY. 1277.



THE DOG
BRASS OF ROGER ELMEBRYGGE
BEDDINGTON. SURREY.



LION.
TOMB OF A LADY IFIELD, SUSSEX



of Ewelme; the date is 1436. The memorial of Thomas Andrewes, 1490, at Charwelton, Northamptonshire, has under his feet a lion and a lamb. At S. Mary's, Warwick, the magnificent Beauchamp effigy, has the badges, the muzzled bear and griffin, seated at the feet. Wivernhoe, Essex, has a large brass to William Lord Viscount Beaumont, 1507, whose badge, the elephant and castle, is similarly placed. The feet of Sir Robert de Bois, at Fersfield, Norfolk, are supported on a buck couchant, the crest of the Bois family. Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, 1621, at Westminster, has lions, also his paternal crest; Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and his Countess, also at Westminster, have, the former an antelope, the latter a griffin, at their feet; both are the supporters of his arms; and the date, 1645, makes it a late example.

Respecting objects supporting the feet of effigies, or placed at their sides, we find angels rare. One kneels at the feet of Rahere, the founder of the hospital at S. Bartholomew's the Great, London, but of angelic beings actually carrying the feet, the writer knows of no instance of it. The figures of Justice and Fortitude are at the feet of the recumbent effigy of Bishop Lancelot Andrews, at S. Mary Overies (now S. Saviour's), Southwark; the date is about 1626. Bishop William, of Wykeham, has three priests at the feet of his statue on the tomb at Winchester, 1404. An ecclesiastic at West Horsley, Surrey, about 1350, has his feet on a stoled priest. A brass of a lady, engraved in Haines's vol. i., shows two sitting friars at her feet, she having probably been a great benefactress to their orders—the Franciscan arms appear to designate that of one of these clerics. The story of Sir Robert de Shurland, and of the horse whose image is placed at the feet of his effigy in Minster Church, Sheppey, Kent, is probably known to most readers, if in no other form than the one set forth in the Ingoldsby Legends. Hogarth, in his "Frolic," has an absurd travesty of it; Grose ridicules, and Ireland ignores it altogether, but there can be no doubt that the equine figure rising from the waves, is connected with some leading event in the knight's life.

Lions as emblems of strength, courage, or regal power, occur so frequently under the feet of kings, nobles, and military men, that it is hardly necessary to mention examples. A fine lion is under those of Sir Robert Septvons, 1306, at Chartham, Kent, another at Winchelsea, under Gervase Alard, and one at the feet of Aymer de Valence, Westminster Abbey, may be named as instances. Ecclesiastics sometimes have them; a pretty figure of a lion looking up at the figure of John Darley, at whose feet he sits, is found on the brass at Herne, Kent, about 1450. Ladies frequently have the king of beasts at the edges of their robes, beneath their feet, as Queen Eleanor, 1292, at Westminster, one under each foot; Queen Philippa, 1369, has a single lion; at Ifield, Sussex, is an extremely pleasing effigy of a lady, at whose feet reclines a lion well sculptured, and of rather large size; one is beneath the brass figure of Elizabeth Fynderne, 1444, at Childrey, Berks.

Dogs are often represented beneath the feet of knights and

esquires, as on the brasses of Sir Reginald Cobham, Lingfield, Surrey, 1408, and Sir John Wylcotes, 1410, at Great Tew, Oxon; in both of these the animals are looking up at their owner's faces. Two small hounds are at the feet of Thomas Andrewes, Charwelton, Northamptonshire. Greyhounds are represented in this position on the brasses of John Lementhorpe, Great S. Helen's, London, 1510; Ralph de Knavyngton, Avely, Essex, 1370; Sir Robert del Bothe, 1460, Wilmslow, Cheshire, and a Knight at Latton, Essex, *circa* 1480. The dog is the usual accompaniment to the figures of ladies, especially those on monumental brasses; and females of all degrees of society have them, doubtless, often as emblems of love and fidelity, but frequently no doubt to show their fondness for them. The partiality of the weaker sex for canine pets is noticed by Chaucer, who makes this allusion to it, when he says of his prioress—

"Of smale houndes had sche, that sche fedde,
With rostud fleish and mylke and wastel breed."

That the animals represented at the feet of effigies were in many cases intended for the pets of the deceased, is shown by their having collars with little bells attached to them, and sometimes the name of the dog written on them. At Tolleshunt Knights, Essex, was one with the word "Howgo," another was on the brass of Sir Bryan Stapleton, at Ingham, Norfolk, 1488, the name being "**Jakke**," and at Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, one bears that of "**terri**." Dogs gnawing bones are not uncommon.

Sometimes animals were thus used as puns on the name of the person commemorated, as at Wells Cathedral, where two hares are placed at the feet of Bishop Harewell, and on the tomb of a Knight of the same name at Pershore, Worcestershire. Examples of ladies with dogs at their feet may be named at Baginton, Warwickshire, of Lady Bagot, 1407; with collars and bells at Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, Lady Berkeley, 1392; at Great Tew, Oxon, Lady Wylcotes; two ladies of the Dyve family at Bromham, Bedfordshire; the wives of Robert Braunche, at King's Lynn; and on the brass of Katherine Leventhorp, at Sawbridgeworth, Herts, 1483; this list might be almost indefinitely prolonged; it clearly shows how fond our ancestors were of domestic pets—"chamber beasts," as the French termed them—when they considered them worthy of being commemorated on their tombs.

The characteristic implements and emblems of different trades often formed objects at the feet of effigies; thus at Northleach, Gloucestershire, a tailor, William Scors, 1447, has a pair of shears so placed; at Cirencester, a merchant has wine casks beneath his feet; whilst woolpacks as tokens of the woolman's trade, occur at Chipping Norton, Oxon, and All Hallows, Barking, London, beneath John Youg, and John Bacon, respectively; another woolman at Northleach, has a sheep as well as the woolpacks. Skulls and bones as emblems of death may be found at the feet of brasses; one is at S. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, about 1475; it commemorates a notary. They are most frequent in late date examples.

Horsham.

APPLE LORE.

BY HENRY CALVERT APPLEBY.

“
 Primeval interdicted plant that won
 Fond Eve in hapless hour to taste to die.”—*Jno. Phillips.*

THE apple claims greater antiquity than any other fruit; it forms the subject of many an ancient fable, and is frequently an object of modern superstition, founded on its peculiar history. Its name originally meant fruit in general, especially that which was round; in Saxon, it is *appl*, *appul*; German, *apfel*; Welsh, *aval*; which latter is used also for plum and other fruits; they have also *aval melynhir*, “a lemon;” *aval suraid*, “an orange.” Dr. Prior in his “Names of British Plants,” says, that in all the Celtic and Slavonic languages the word is the same, and also the only one not derived from the Latin or French; he also says the meaning of the word is unknown. It is perhaps from the Sanscrit, *amb*, “eat,” and *phul* “fruit;” but *ap* is in Zend and Sanscrit, “water,” so that it might mean water-fruit or juice-fruit, which is entirely equivalent to the Latin, *Poto*, “drink.”

It is generally credited as the fruit which grew on the “Forbidden Tree” in the “Garden of Eden.” Hence the lines of an old play, where Adam is made to say:—

“That sorry apple that we have soken (sucked)
 To death hath brought my spouse and me.”

though in another poem we find it referred to the quince:—

“The fruit of golden rind, which fable says
 Grew in the garden of Hesperides:
 ’Twas this, and not the apple, as some tell,
 Which from the boughs of the forbidden tree
 Depending, tempted Eve to disobedience.”

In the West Indies, the plantain is entitled “Adam’s apple tree,” from the belief that it was the tree of which Adam ate; whichever way it is cut it shows a cross, which has another legendary mystic meaning. Another legend connected with the “Tree of Life” is, that a serpent always guards it, and a dragon as continually watches it; it is celebrated by Solomon, and is the healing fruit of the Arabian Tales. Ulysses longs for it in the garden of Alcinous, while Tantalus grasps vainly for it in Hades; and Azrael, the angel of death, holds it to his nostrils while accomplishing his object. The golden apple with which Paris decides the controversy between Juno, Pallas, and Nemos, is well-known in mythological lore. There is also the golden apple of Hesperides, before mentioned, of which Hercules vainly attempts to possess himself. In the Norse Tales we meet with a legend where a golden bird seeks for the golden apples and finds none, because a mouse gnaws at the tree roots. Again, in Northern Mythology we read of Idun, the wife of Bragi, son of Odin, who kept the apples in her casket for the gods to bite at when they became old, which act renewed their youth, until “*Ragnaröck*,” the great twilight of the

gods. Loke stole these apples, and the gods gradually pined away, and men became wicked, until, by a desperate effort, they recovered the apples. Another Norse tale is that the apple tempts the nose, and makes it grow so long, that only the pear can reduce it to its ordinary size again. Sir Jno. de Mandeville tells us of the apples of Pybon, that fed the pigmies with their smell. The Laplanders showed Linnaeus a sort of apple tree, which they said bore no fruit because it had been cursed by a beggar woman, to whom the owner had refused some of its produce. The Thebans used to offer apples on the altars dedicated to Hercules, a custom derived from this circumstance:—Once the river Asopus overflowed its banks so much that the sheep could not be brought over for sacrifice, when some youths recollecting that the Greek word “*μηλον*” (*melon*), meant both sheep and an apple, stuck four wooden pegs into an apple, to represent legs, and substituted this for the sheep, and the apple was ever after considered devoted to Hercules. The apple tree was revered by the Druids because the mistletoe grew upon it.

In the Language of Flowers, the apple, from its historical connexions, is considered as a symbol of “Preference” by its blossom, and “Temptation” by its fruit. Thus the verse:—

“Who would not thy bloom prefer,
Of ripe fruit the harbinger,
To the fairest flowers that blow,
And about their odours throw?”

From an old chap book we extract the following:—

“To dream of apples betokens long life and success; a boy, to a woman with child; cheerfulness in your sweetheart, and riches by trade.”

Another one says:—“To dream of sweet ripe apples denotes joy, pleasure, and recreation, especially to virgins; but sour apples signify contention and sedition.”

A third one is very similar:—“To dream of seeing apples, and that they eat sweet and ripe, is a sign of prosperity, especially to virgins; but if they eat sour, it signifies sorrow and unhappiness.”

A quaint saying is that when it rains on St. Swithin's day, it is the saint christening the apples, and it is also considered very unlucky to gather them before they are christened. In Wiltshire and Somersetshire, they are christened on St. James's day. The Catholic Priests before the Reformation, used to bless the apple trees on this day, and commend the fruit to the saint's protection with a prayer. In Sarum Church in the “*Manuale ad Usum Sarum*,” there was a special form for blessing apples on St. James's day.

A curious custom of wassailing the trees on New Year's Eve and Twelfth Night, or Epiphany Eve, was once very popular. Herrick says:—

“Wassail the trees that they may bere
You many a plum and many a pear;
For more or lesse fruits they will bring,
And you do give them wassailing.”

From him and others, we learn that in the Southern counties of England, boys went round on New Year's Eve to wassail the trees,

shouting in chorus, while one of them blew a cow's horn, and rapped the trees with a stick. At Chailey, in Sussex, the following verse is sung :—

"Stand fast root, bear well top,
Pray God send us a good howling crop ;
Every twig, apple big,
Every bough, apples enow,
Hats full, caps full,
Full quarter sacks full."

This or a similar version is sung in most of the Southern counties. In an old "Glossary to the Exmoor Dialect," we find this explanation :—

"Watsail, a drinking song, sung on Twelfth-Day Eve, throwing toast to the apple trees, in order to have a fruitful year, which seems to be a relic of the heathen sacrifice to Pomona."

Wassail is a corruption of "*Wass hael*, your health," which was anciently drunk in a bowl of ale, nutmeg, sugar, and crabs, as stated in Nare's "Glossary," Ritson's "Ancient Songs," "Antiquarian Repertory," etc., etc. In Exmoor the lads sing as follows :—

"Apple tree, apple tree,
Bear apples for me ;
Hats full, laps full,
Sacks full, caps full ;
Apple tree, apple tree,
Bear apples for me."

According to Brand, in South Devonshire, the people went into the orchards after supper on the Eve of Epiphany, or Twelfth Day, with a can full of cider and roasted apples. Out of this they took a *clayen* cup full of liquor, and standing round the most fruitful apple trees, said :—

"Health to thee good apple tree,
Well to bear pocket fulls, hat fulls,
Peck fulls, bushel bag fulls."

then they drank part, and threw the rest at the tree, uttering a great shout. The "Gentleman's Magazine," for 1791, gives another toast, which was sung three times :—

"Here's to thee, old apple tree,
Whence thou mayst bud, and whence thou mayst blow !
And whence thou mayst bear apples enow !
Hats full ! caps full !
Bushel-bushel sacks full,
And my pockets full too ! Huzzah !"

When they came back to the house they were locked out by the females, who kept them there till they could tell what was on the spit, which was generally some little tit-bit, bad to guess, and it was the reward of him who first named it ; they believed that if this was not done the trees would not bear. In Nottinghamshire they wassail the trees with ale. In these same "merrie olde dayes," "when roasted crabs hiss in the bowl," they had a dish at Christmas which they called "Apple Florentine." It consisted of apples, with a quart of spiced ale poured in hot, with which they wassailed right heartily. That Shakespeare was not ignorant of the fact, appears from these lines in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" :—

"Sometimes lurk in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks against her lips I bob,
And on her wither'd dew-lap pour the ale."

This drink was commonly known as "Lamb's Wool;" it has been conjectured from its appearance and softness. But the term may be a corruption of "*Lammas Wohl*," which losing its proper name might easily lose its date also; into its etymology it is unnecessary to enquire. The feast was more generally held on Twelfth Night. In Nottinghamshire they roasted apples on a string, until they dropped into the ale. From Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," we gather, that at this time, labourers after drinking their master's health, return home to feast on cakes with carraways, soaked in cider. Another ceremony is, putting the "Twelfth Cake" on to the cow's horn, when they sing:—

"Here's to thee, Brown Boy with thy lily-white horn,
Pray God send thy master a good crop of corn,
Both wheat, rye, and barley, and all sorts of grain,
And if I live till this time twelve month, I'll drink to thee again."

Then they put a small quantity of cider up the animal's nostrils, which causes it to snort, and throw the cake. If it falls forward it is a favourable omen, but if it falls backward unfavourable; according as it falls backward or forward, it is the perquisite of the man or boy attending it. "Youling" apple trees is a similar custom to "wassailing" them; in Hasted's "History of Kent," we read that the young men about Keston and Wickham, met and encircled the trees, shouting:—

"Stand fast root, bear well top;
God send us a youling sop!
Every twig, apple big,
Every bough, apple enow."

This was done on "Ascension Day," when they expected a gratuity. Other superstitions obtain credence in different localities; thus in South Devonshire they say:—

"If good apples you would have,
The leaves must go into the grave."

Ray says, "Set apples on 'All-Hollow Tide,' and command them to prosper; set them at Candlemas, and entreat them to grow." In Devonshire, they say, "Apples should not be pulled when the moon is waning, or they will 'shrump' up."

At Gorlitz, and Akermark, Germany, straw bands are laid under the table for the guests' feet, and when the meal is finished they are tied round the trees to make them bear well. In Germany also, the first-fruits are gathered in a sack, and they always leave some fruit on the tree, in order that there may be a good crop the next season. In Derbyshire, if the sun shines through the apple trees on Christmas Day, they believe there will be an abundant crop the following year. The French say:—

"*Année ventouse,*
Année pommeuse."
"*Année hannetonneuse,*
Année pommeuse."

The following is a queer old Suffolk saying :—

" At Michaelmas time or a little before,
Half an apple goes to the core ;
At Christmas-time or a little after,
A crab in the hedge, and thanks to the grafter."

In the Southern counties of England there is a superstition that if the apple trees have bloom and ripe fruit on them at the same time, it predicts death in the family before the next Spring ; in Northamptonshire, they say :—

" A bloom upon the apple tree when the apples are ripe,
Is a sure termination to somebody's life."

The ignorant believe, in Suffolk, that if a person be drowned, an apple floated down the river will stand over the place where the body lays. In some parts of Germany when a child dies, they put an apple in its hand for it to play with in Paradise. We find in a "Short Description of Anti-Christ," an article entitled, "Creeping [to the Crosse with egge and apples," which was a Popish custom on Good Friday. From Napier's "Folk Lore," we learn that in Scotland it is considered lucky to have an apple tree near the house. Some curious instances of actual and involuntary antipathy to apples have been noted by several eminent persons. Montaigne says there are men who dread an apple more than a musket ball. Uladialaus, King of Poland, could not bear to see them ; while Chesne, secretary to Francis I., bled at the nose if he saw any. Doubtless, many more examples exist unchronicled, which are almost unaccountable.

Many love charms are worked by means of apples, which are thought to be of great efficacy. On "All-Hallows' Eve," girls take a candle and sit alone before a looking-glass, eating an apple and combing their hair ; they believe that if this is done, their future husband's face will appear looking over their shoulder. The following characteristic verses of Burns' immortalize this old custom :—

" Wee Jenny to her granny says,
' Will ye go wi' me granny ?
I'll eat the apple at the glass,
I gat frae Uncle Johnny !'
She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt,
In wrath she was sae vap'rin',
She notic't na, an aizie brunt
Her bran new worsted apron,
Out thro' that night !

" ' Ye little skelpie limmer's face !
I daur you try sic sportin',
As seek the foul thing ony place,
For him to spae your fortune.
Nae doubt but ye may get a sight !
Great cause ye hae to fear it,
For mony a ane has gotten a fright,
And lived, and died deleorit
On sic a night ! "

At Erzebirge, girls put an apple under their pillow on St. Andrew's or Christmas night. At the first church festival after that day, they go to the church porch with the apple in their hands, and the first man they meet, other than a relation, will be their husband. An

Austrian lovers' custom is to take an apple on Christmas Eve, and cut it in two without touching it with the naked hand; the left half is then put in the bosom, and the right half behind the door, near which at midnight the lover is expected to appear. English girls go gathering crab apples, and put them in a loft, forming them into the initials of their supposed suitors' names. Those most perfect on Michaelmas Day are said to be the best for husbands.

Other charms are worked by means of the paring. Young girls peel an apple on St. Simon's and St. Jude's Day, and stand in the middle of the room, and taking the paring in their right hand, they say :—

"Saints Simon and Jude, on you I intrude,
By this paring I hope to discover,
Without any delay, to tell me this day,
The first letter of my own true lover."

they then turn round three times, and throw it over their left shoulder, when they believe it will shew them the first letter of their lover's name; if it breaks, it indicates that they will never marry. They also place the pips of the same apple into spring water and drink it, to add to the efficacy of the charm. This practice is well-known both in England and America. Gay has a verse on the subject :—

"I pare this pippin round and round again,
My Shepherd's name to flourish on the plain;
I fling the unbroken paring o'er my head,
Upon the ground a perfect L is read."

In Scotland, the girls try to discover the trade or profession of their sweethearts by the same means. There, apples have great influence in love affairs.

Apple pippins are frequently used in love divination. In Durham and Suffolk, they are named by the lover's names, and thrown into the fire; if they crack it shows love, but if not, indifference :—

"If you love me, pop and fly,
If you hate me, lay and die."

In Scotland and elsewhere, they shoot them from their fingers, in order to tell the direction of their lover's residence. In Morris's "Glossary of the words and phrases of Farmers," we find the following Lancashire verse repeated by the girls there, when they shot black pippins from between their fingers while turning round in a circle :—

"Pippin, pippin, paradise,
Tell me where my true love lies;
East, west, north, or south,
Pilling Brig or Cockermouth?"

or,

"Kirkby-Kendal, Cockermouth!"

Ralph Sibergham has the following verse in his "St. Agnes' Feast" :—

"A pippin frae an apple fair I cut,
And clowse atween my thoom and finger put;
Then cry'd, 'Where wons my luive, come tell me true?'
And ever forrot straight away it flew."

Girls, on "All-Hallows' Eve," stick brown pipkins on their cheeks, and name them with their several lovers' names, and the one that remains longest will be the truest. The "Connoisseur" says, they stick them on their foreheads. Gay brings the subject into one of his poems :—

"This pippin shall another trial make ;
See, from the core two kernels brown I take ;
This on my cheek for Lubberkin is worn,
And Booby Clod on t'other side is borne :
But Booby Clod soon drops upon the ground,
A certain token that his love's unsound,
While Lubberkin sticks firmly to the last ;
Oh ! were his lips to mine but joined so fast !"

The following couplet is repeated in Nottinghamshire :—

"Pippin, pippin, I stick thee there,
That that is true thou mayst declare."

Again, in Scotland, if a couple took an apple and cut it in two, and the seeds were equal, these two would soon be married ; but if one had a greater half, he would be married first. If a seed were cut in two, in another trial, the one holding the greater half would have some trouble ; if two seeds were cut it denoted early death, or widowhood to one of them ; the apple being sour or sweet, indicated their temper. This is also practised in Austria on St. Thomas's night.

Apples are frequently used as a medicine, and cures for diseases ; in Nottinghamshire they say :—

"Eat an apple on going to bed,
And you'll keep the doctor from earning his bread."

In Lancashire :—

"He that would an old wife wed,
Must eat an apple before he goes to bed."

They are believed to cure warts in the North of England ; they cut an apple in two, and rub the warts first with one half, and then with the other, afterwards burying the apple, and as it decays they suppose the warts will depart. This practice also obtains credence in Germany. A peculiar custom is prevalent in the West Riding of Yorkshire ; if a horse is affected with the "foul," the owner goes at midnight and cuts the turf from the ground under an apple tree, and hangs it on the top bough ; when it rots away, he believes the disease will disappear also. In Pomerania, they believe that an apple eaten on Easter morning will cure fevers. The "Dublin Magazine" gives a cure for stopping a bleeding wound ; a branch must be cut from the apple tree, and laid on the place till some of the blood sticks to it, and then put in a dark place in the house, and the bleeding will cease. In Hessa they will not eat an apple on New Year's Day, for they believe it will produce an abscess. In Silesia it is made to perform two cures ; if scraped from the top it is good for diarrhoea, and from the bottom for costiveness. Mixed with Saffron, it is used as a charm against jaundice in Westphalia. The most elaborate of all cures is performed in Servia. When a person is suffering from consumption, and all other means have failed to cure, they take three apples which have grown on the same branch, to represent the Trinity. A knife

is then driven into one of them, and left there for twenty-four hours, when the apple is given to the patient to eat, after which the "babas" strew salt round him as he lies on his belly on the ground, and they stride several times over him from right to left, muttering certain formulas.

Mr. Hunt, in his "Popular Romances of the West of England," says, at St. Ives' on "All-Hallows' Eve," the children have their "Allan apple," to put under their pillows; a large quantity of apples is thus disposed of in what is called the Allan market. On New Year's Eve, in Silesia, girls will buy an apple at any price (that is, without haggling about it, or the charm will fail), to lay under their pillows, that they may dream of their lovers. In Furness, Lancashire, the children say to the crows, promising secrecy:—

*"Craa! Craa! Furness fell,
Gie me a lile (little) apple,
An I waint tell."*

Children in the North of England, when they eat apples, throw the pippins away, shrewdly remarking:—

*"Pippin, pippin, fly away, away,
Get me one another day."*

In Lancashire, again, they have a game called "Lug-and-a-bite," played by children. It is played thus: an apple is thrown to some distance, and he who gets it first bites at it, till compelled to throw it away by the others pulling his hair; and so on until it is finished. According to Soane's "Book of the months," etc., an old game used to be played with a candle and an apple, on a beam, on "All Hallows' Eve." The candle was fixed at one end, and an apple at the other, which had to be caught by the mouth only, with the hands tied behind; this was the cause of much merriment. Bobbing for apples on All Saints' Day and Hallowe'en, was once a very prevalent practice in many parts of England. Some apples were set afloat in a large tub full of water, and the competitors ducked for them. Lately they have made an innovation on the old custom by dropping forks from a height on to them. In many places on New Year's Day, persons carry decorated apples about, and present them to their friends. They stick three skewers of wood into them, to form a tripod foundation, and their sides are ornamented with oats, and evergreens, and berries adorn the top; a raisin is sometimes added to each oat grain. In Leigh Parish, they cover the whole with flour, while in some places they stick them full of cloves. At Ripon, the choir boys used to come into the church on Christmas Eve, with baskets of apples, and sprigs of rosemary stuck in each apple, which they gave to all the congregation, who returned them some small reward.

A strange custom was prevalent at Kidderminster, according to the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1790; at the election of a bailiff, the "respectable" inhabitants would meet and fling apples at the crowd which assembled.

The crab apple is not without its customs; it is generally adopted as an emblem of ill nature, as in the following quaint verse:—

"Good friend, so worshiply complete,
So deftly round, so roundly neat;
The primest apple being ripe,
Will ne'er excel that pigmy type;
But the ripe crab is worst of all,
At once full grown, and sour withal.
That Blackwood's 'archæus' replies,
The last wherein sharp satire lies."

An ancient proverb satirically remarks :—

"The parings of a pippin are better than a whole crab."

Another self-evident one is :—

"Plant the crab where you will, it will never bear pippins."

There was a curious custom of pelting crabs at Hales Owen, in Salop, at the feast of Dedication or "St. Kenelm's Wake," sometimes called "Crab Wake." The inhabitants pelted each other with crabs, and sometimes the parson even did not escape; in fact, he was often the one most pelted. It is said to have arisen in this way: the incumbent of Frankly used to perform divine service at St. Kenelm, and he stayed at a farm house to eat some provision. Once, having eaten all, and the dame being out, he saw a pot of hot dumplings, out of which he took two, but the landlady coming back, he had only just time to put them up his sleeves and depart. She, however, soon found out her loss, and followed him to the church, so that he could not get rid of the dumplings without her seeing him. But, as he was reading the lesson one of the dumplings fell on to the clerk's head, who was rather surprised, but said nothing. Soon a second one fell, and the clerk imagining he was throwing them at him, said, "Two can play at that," and commenced to pelt him with some crab apples he had in his pocket, amid the jeers of the people. The clerk had gathered the crabs to foment the sprained leg of his horse. Such is said to be the origin of "crabbing the parson."

A Lancashire proverb is as follows :—

"He that would take a Lancashire man at any time or tide,
Must bait his hook with a good egg pie, or an apple with a red side."

Hendyng says—"Better give an apple than eat it," though why, we know not; also, "He that is won with a nut, may be lost with an apple." An old saying is :—

"Eggs, apples, and nuts,
You may eat after sluts."

In Devonshire, wasps are called "apple drains," for their propensity to feed on that fruit. "Apple Squire," was an old term applied in court language, to "fancy" or "flash" men, or to scamps. The phrase "apple-pie-order," has caused a little controversy as to its origin. Some refer its derivation to the old nursery tale of A, ate it, B, bit it, etc., while others imagine it refers to the Greek term for the alphabet, *Αλφα, Βητα, alpha, beta*. Again another, not without some show of reason, refers it to the French term *cap-a-pied*; but the most likely of all is that it originated in the old method of making an apple pie, in thin layers of crust and apples alternately, and neatly cut into fanciful figures. With this we bring to a close our gleanings in apple-lore, which fruitful subject once occupied an important part in the superstitions of our forefathers.

EXTRACTS FROM ANCIENT DEEDS RELATING TO DERBY-SHIRE, IN THE POSSESSION OF CHARLES THOROLD, ESQ., OF WELHAM, NEAR RETFORD, NOTTS.

COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES JACKSON, DONCASTER.

(Continued from page 168.)

Omnibus &c. George Mower of Barley Wodseets, filius et heres Roberti Mower nuper defuncti, salutem. Cum Jacobus Mower mihi frater habuit et perquisivit de me unum messuagium et unam bovatom terrā infra dominium de Dronfeld vocatam Gorsehouse, cum uno prato vocato Care medeo [Car meadow] que Nicholas Bagshae modo tenet et inhabitat ibidem. Habendum predicto Jacobo pro termino vitas sue prout in quadam carta per me prefatum Georgium predicto Jacobo confecta cujus data est nonodecimo die mensis Maii A.R.R. Henrici octavi xxi.^o [1629] plenius continetur, Hinc est quod noveritis me remisisse prefato Jacobo durante termino vitas sue totum jus quod habeo in predicto messuagio &c. Data in festo translationis Sancti Thomæ martyris A.R.R. Henrici VIII. vicesimo sexto [July 8 1534].

Sciāt &c. quod ego Johannes Gray de Oneston dedi Willelmo Aston, Willelmo Woderowe et Johanni Tunsted omnia messuagia, terras, &c. et nativorum wardias, relevia, et eschetas, et medietatem unius molendini aquatici, et totum dominium meum de Oneston sub terra et extra terram, cum pratis, boscis, pascuis, pasturis, viis, semitis, hays, moris, marescis &c. Hiis testibus: Willelmo Coke de Holmeafeld, Thoma ffox de Aston, et Thoma Maynarde, Willelmo Boton de Oneston, et Johanne Alkoc, et aliis. Oneston, in festo sancti luce Evangeliste A.D. 1418.

Omnibus &c. Robertus Richardson, junior de Kirke Ireton, husbandman, salutem. Noveritis me prefatum R.R. in consideratione septem librarum mihi per Robertum Varney de Kirke Ireton persolutarum dedisse predicto Roberto vnum croftum, communiter vocatum nomine litle Pingle, jacentem super terram rectoris ecclesie in Hathernell ex parte boreali, et super terram Johannis Brunt ex parte australi, et super terram Thomæ Holmes ex parte occidentali, et super communiam ex parte orientali, nunc in tenura Roberti Richardson, predicti Roberti Richardson patris, &c. March 4, 1615.

This indenture made the xij day of Aprile in the xxiiiith yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the viiith be twex John Huet of Kynwalmarche on that oon partie and Henry Elliot and Jsabell his wife on that other partie, Witnessith that where [as] the seid John Huet late by his dede endentyd beryng the date of this presentes hath enfeoffed Thomas Huet of Wales and Richard Elliot of Waleswode in and of a mese in Kynwalmarch and the closes of pasture in the same towne with appurtenances specialed in the same dede, to have to theym and their heires for ever, as in the same dede is more at large expressed. The entent of that feoffment is this, the seid John Huet for such somes of money as hath receyved of the seid Henry Elliot afore this tyme woll and grannteth by theis presentes that the seid Thomas and Richard and their heires shall stond and be feoffes and enfeoffid in and of the seid tenements to thuse of the seid Henry and his assignes for terme of his lif, and firthermore grannteth that if the seid Jsabell hap to ouerlif the seid Henry hir husband, that then the seid John Huet grannteth by thiese presentes that the seid feoffes by their sufficient dede to grannt vn to the seid Jsabell a yerely rent of xiii^s iiij^d goyng out and to be perceyved in and of the seid tenements yerely at the festes of Pentecost and seint Martyn in Wynter by evyn porcions, to haue to the seid Jsabell and hir assignes for terme of hir lif, with a sufficient and a lauffull clause of distres to entre and distreigne in the seid tenements for default of paiement of the seid yerely rent duryng hir lif. Also the seid John Huet grannteth by thies presentes to pay all maner of out rents due and goyng out of the same tenements duryng the lif of the seid Henry. Also the seid Henry grannteth by thies presentes that the seid John and his servants at all tymes convenient duryng the lif of the seid Henry shall and may entre in to a bakhaus and kylnhouse buyldid w^t in the seid mese and theym occupie for bakyng and makyng of his own malt and to haue and occupie duryng his lif. In witness whereof the parties abovesaid ather to other interchaungeably have put to their seales, theis beyng witnes: John Huet of Wales gentelman; Richard Hunton of Kynwalmarch gentelman, William Grene of the same yoman; Henry

Ynce of Spynkhill yoman; and Robert Huet of Kynwalmarch husbondman. Gevyn the daie and yere abovesaid. [April 12th 1509.]

Pateat &c. quod nos Adam Tetlowe et Matilda vxor mea dedimus &c. Rogero Clerik de Chesterfelde totum jus nostrum et clameum juris in omnibus terris et tenementis &c. quas Johannes filius Adam Haneley tenuit de Willelmo Eyncourt, milite, &c., &c. Hiis testibus: Willelmo Barker de Aston, Adam Spencer de Dranfelde, et Roberto Blak . . . de Hundehow, et aliis. Data apud Somurlesowe die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli. A.R. Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum vicesimo septimo. (Monday after 29 Sept 1853.)

Sciunt &c. Willelmus filius Alani de Wodesmeyis dedi &c. Johanni de Wath et heredibus suis &c. totum illum tenementum quod habeo apud Wodesmeyis* in parochia de Dronfeld &c. Hiis testibus, Gydone Louterel, Johanne de Capella, Rogero de Hapilknole, Danit de Wetanthon, Willelmo clerico de Hapilknole, et multis aliis. Data apud Wodesmeyis die Veneris in festo translationis beati Thome martyris A.R. Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum tercio.† (Friday before July 3 1329.)

Noverint &c. nos Willelmum Gray et Petrum Tournor remisisse &c. Johanni Holynworth totum jus &c. in omnibus illis messuagiis terris tenementis &c. que nuper habuimus ex dono Johannis filii Thome Clogh in Appulknoll et Oneston Hiis testibus Ricardo Seliok, Johanne Bullok, Willelmo Bullok, et aliis. Data apud Appulknoll die Jovis proximo ante festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli. 21st Henry VI. (Thursday before 29 Sept. 1442.)

Sciunt &c. quod nos Nicholaus Serlby, armiger, Henricus Ynce de Spynkhill, Henricus Elliot de Kynwolmarsh, et Christopherus Rodes de le Halgh, in parochia de Staveley, dedimus &c. Ricardo Hewet unum messuagium edificatum jacens in Kynwolmarsh Netherthorp vocatum Wodhous thing, modo in tenura Willelmi Atkyn, cum omnibus terris, pratis, &c. que nuper habuimus ex dono Willelmi Hewet patris predicti Richardi. Habendum &c. prefato Richardo ad terminum vite sue naturalis Et post obitum ejus volumus quod predicta messuagia &c. revertantur et remaneant rectis heredibus Johannis Hewet fratris ejusdem Richardi in perpetuum &c. Hiis testibus: Ricardo Eyre, de Plumley, generoso, Ricardo Cade, Willelmo Hasilhirst, Willelmo Grene, Thoma Paty, et multis aliis. Data ultimo die Martii, A.R. Regis Henrici VII. vicesimo. (31st March 1605.)

Sciunt &c. quod nos Henricus Pierponnt, miles, nuper armiger, Thomas Pilkyngton, miles, nuper armiger, et Johannes Pierponnt, armiger, tradidimus dimisimus &c. Ricardo Bullok filio Willelmi Bullok nuper de Onnston et Isabelle vxori ejus filie Thome Hunt, gentilman, vnum messuagium ac omnia terras et tenementa nostra &c. in villa et campis de Onnston, modo in tenura Willelmi Wodehouse, ac vnum messuagium et omnia terras et tenementa nostra &c. in villa et campis de Apurknoll modo in tenura Thome Maden que messuagia &c. nuper habuimus ex dono &c. predicti Willelmi simul cum Jacobo Bullok filio ejusdem Willelmi jam defunct. Habendum &c. prefato Ricardo et Isabelle et heredibus de corporibus eorum &c. Et si contingat predictos Ricardum et Isabellam sine herede &c. obire, tunc volumus quod omnia predicta messuagia &c. remaneant rectis heredibus predicti Henrici &c. Hiis testibus, Roberto Barley seniore armigero; Radulpho Leche, gentilman; et Henricus Wedirhed perpetuus vicarius ecclesie de Dronfeld et aliis. Data apud Onnston xxiv. May, 16th Edward IV. (1476).

Sciunt &c. Hugo Woulf, capellanus, et Petrus del Wode de Briminton dedimus &c. Johanni flecher de Dronfeld, capellano, &c. omnia illa terras et tenementa &c. quas habuimus de dono Roberti filii Egidii de Briminton in feodo de Oneston, et in campis de Brerlay, &c. Hiis testibus: Nicholao de Oneston; John at Townhend; Johanne filio Johannis de eadem; Roberto Dawson, et aliis. Data apud Chastourfeld die Sabati in vigilia circumcisionis Domini, anno Ricardi secundi octavo (Saturday before 1st January 1385). Endorsed—1385, A deed of Brerley close.

Sciunt &c. quod ego Johannes Clogh dedi &c. Domino Willelmo Pole, Eri de Suffulk, Domino Henrico Grey, Ricardo Bingham, et Johanni Cokfeld, omnia messuagia et

* Wodesmeyis—Woodsmithies.

† This must mean in the 3rd year of the reign of Edward, the son of King Edward the third; as Edward, the son of Edward the third—the "Black Prince"—died in the lifetime of his father, 1376. Moreover, Edward the third was the first who used "Post Conquestum" in his title, to distinguish the Kings Edward after the Conquest from those before it.

tenementa &c. infra villam de Oneston, Apulknol et Norton, et infra comitatum Derby, &c. Hiis testibus: Ad. Seriant, Roberto Shemyld, Will. Gardener, Will. Moghson, Will. Whyte, et multis aliis. Data apud Oneston, die Sabbati prox. post festum natale Sancte marie virginis A. R. Regis Henrici VI. decimo octavo, (Saturday after Sept. 8th, 1439).

Omnibus &c. Willelmus de la Pole Marchio et Comes Suffolcie, Ricardus Bingham vnus Justiciariorum Domini Regis de Banco, et Johannes Rockfield, armiger, salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos remisisse &c. Ricardo Illyngworth &c. totum jus nostrum &c. in omnibus illis messuagiis, terris, et tenementis &c. in Appinknoll et Oneston in com. Derby, que vnquam fuerunt Willelmi Dawson, siue Johannis Clough, &c. Data die mercurii ante festum Epiphanie A.R. Regis Henrici sexti vicesimo, *Suffolk*. (Wednesday before January 6th, 1442).

Sciunt &c. Johannes Reyd, de Hartyll, pro quadam pecunie summa per manus Johis Bolocke solutæ, dedi &c. prefato Johanni Bolocke vnam clausuram vocatam le preyst cloose, jacentem in Wodsmethe, in dominio de Onston. 1st April 1st Henry VIII. [A.D. 1510].

Sciunt &c. Rogerus de Ecclesale dedi &c. Ricardo Bullok vnam placeam bosci que vocatur le Canggull, in feodo de Onston, inter terram predicti Ricardi ex una parte et Onston Broke ex altera, et buttat ad unum caput super le Wyndhill lane predicti Ricardi et ad aliud apud super le great Clough. Hiis testibus: Domino Henerico Wodhard, vicario de Dronfeld; Johanne Parkar de Leys; Johanne Parkar de litte Norton; Roberto Barley de Barley, armigero; Rogero Care de Holme armigero. Data apud Onston, die veneris proximo post finem (*sic*) Beate Marie virginis, 1471.

Hec indentura testatur quod Johannes Talbot Dominus del Furnyvale, et Galfridus Laucher tradiderunt et ad firmam dimiserunt Thome Bullok et Johanni Bullok omnia terras et tenementa &c. que nuper fuerunt predicti Thomæ et Johannis in Onston in Com. Derby, Roterham, et Barnesley in com. Ebor &c. Reddendo insuper nobis &c. annuatim unam unciam piperis ad festum nativitatís Domini &c. Hiis testibus: Johanne Gray de Onston, Willelmo Wolhous, de Roderham, Radulpho Povay de eadem, et aliis. Data apud Roderham in festo Sancti Jacobi A.R. Regis Henrici IV. duo decimo. [A.D. 1411.]

Sciunt &c. quod ego Jordanus de Habetot dedi &c. Roberto Franco, de Barleia, totam illam terram quam Thomas filius Hardolf tenuit &c. inter Lunbrok et inter terram Ormi Carpentarii et totum Henganderidinge sicut Willelmus carpentarius illam plenius tenuit, &c. Reddendo inde annuatim quinque solidos et sex denarios argenti pro omni seculari seruicio &c., salvo servicio curie &c., viz. ad tres anni terminos ad festum Sancti Martini viginti et duos denarios, ad festum Sancte Marie in marcio viginti et duos denarios, ad festum Sancti Petri ad vincula viginti et duos denarios. Pro hac autem donatione &c., dedit mihi predictas Robertus Francus quatuor marcas argenti in gersuma, &c. Hiis testibus: Laurencio de Burtona, Rogero de Langleia, Hugone de Waletun, Hugone de Linaero, Thoma de Leys, Nicholao le Dunne, Willelmo Franco de Barleia, Willelmo filio Kalkin, Heiya de Bosco de Barleia, Waltero de Brerele, Roberto clerico de Chesterfield, et multis aliis.

Sciunt &c. Rogerus le Hem de Barley Wodesetis dedi &c. Willelmo filio Willelmi Fabri de eadem cum Margeria filia mea et heredibus qui de eadem preceantur in libero maritagio illam terram cum edificiis &c. quam Nicholaus sub monte aliquando tenuit in Barley Wodesetis, inter viam ducentem apud Barley et terram quam Gilbertus molendinarius quondam tenuit, in longitudine et in latitudine inter aquam que vocatur Holbrok et terram quam Johannes molendinarius quondam tenuit, et aliam portionem terre inter Duntisburn et predictam [viam ?] tendentem apud Barley in latitudine et in longitudine inter le Holbrok et terram que vocatur le Goldiroft. Reddendo &c. annuatim tres solidos argenti. Hiis testibus: Jordano de Abetot de Barley, Thoma de Leys, Waltero de Leys, Roberto Edif, Ada Francisco, Ricardo Bate, Johanne de Mora, Willelmo le hem, Willelmo lask m. cllico, et multis aliis.

Sciunt &c. Walterus le Caus de Brampton dedi &c. Willelmo filio Willelmi de Barley totam illam terram cum edificiis &c. quam Nicholaus sub monte aliquando tenuit in Barley Wodesetis, jacentem inter viam ducentem apud Barley et terram quondam Gilberti in longitudine et in latitudine inter aquam que vocatur Holbrok et terram quam Johannes Molendinarius quondam tenuit unacum alia portione terre jacentis inter Duntisburne et predictam viam tendentem apud Barley in longitudine et in latitudine inter le Holbrok et le Goldiroft, &c. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi tres solidos argenti. Hiis testibus, Thoma de Leys, Waltero de Leys, Roberto Francoys, Ricardo Bate, Thoma filio Willmi, Johe de Mora, Willelmo le Hem, Rogero le Hem, et aliis.

Omnibus &c. Johannes Calcroft de Ounston, et Johannes filius ejus salutem. Noveritis nos concessisse &c. David filio Simonis de Wthyntinton &c. totum jus nostrum et clameum juris quod vnaquam habuimus &c. in vna placea terre &c. in feodo de Onston, in quodam loco vocato le Ryddinge &c.—(1) Edw. II. 16th.

Fine: Easter Term 2nd James 1st, 1604-5. Between Dionisius Beresford gent. and Thomas Clarke, gent. querentes, and Ralph Bullock, gent. and Barbaram uxorem ejus, deforciantes—4 messuages, 4 gardens, 4 orchards, 140 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 140 acres of pasture, &c., in Dronfield, Staveley, and Wingerworth, and the half of a messuage and twelve acres of land in Dronfield and Apperknoll, £240.

Fine: Michaelmas Term, 7th James I. 1609. Robert Curtesse, plaintiff, and George Newbold and Johanna his wife, and Robert Newbold, deforciants—six acres of land, three acres of meadow, four acres of pasture, &c., in Aperknoll, Onston, and Dronfield—£41.

Sciant &c. Jacobus Mower, de Barley Wodesets, dedi &c. Ricardo Hykson de Barley, et Johanni Haslond, de Barley, vnum totum superedificatum cum crofto sibi adjacente, quod quidem totum extendit se inter communiam pasturam ex parte occidentali et altam viam que ducit versus Chasterfeld ex parte orientali, unacum altero crofto prout jacet juxta aquam de Dunsborne ex parte australi et altam viam ducentem a Holmesfield usque Chasturfel ex parte aquilonari, in dominio de Barley et feodo Staueley, &c. Hiis testibus: Thome Comfrai, clericico; Willelmo Lynacre, Roberto filio Thome de Barley; Willelmo Greyne de Barley; Roberto Wylons, et aliis. Data apud Barley die Martis proximo ante festum ascensionis Domini Richard II^{ndi}, anno XIX.^{mo} [1396.]

Noveritis &c. me Thomam Grey, de Ounston, remisisse &c. Johanni Grey de Ounston filio meo totum jus &c. in manerio de Ounston, medietatem molendini ibidem, &c. Hiis testibus, Thoma Comfrey, rectore ecclesie de Dronfeld; Radulfo Barker; Nicholao de Ounston; Johanne Curteys; Roberto clericico; Johanne de Apulknol; Willelmo de Apulknol, et aliis. Data apud Ounston 7^{mo} Maij A.D. 1398.

Arthur Mower of Barley Wood setts, yeoman, acknowledges that he owes to his sister Agnys Hewet, of Mylnethorp, £21 16 8d—10 Feb. 1571-2.

Bond for performance of covenants in one paire of indentures of 1 July 1669 between Thomas Copping esq, James Tongue gent, and Lionel Fanshawe of Maidstone in Kent, & Frances Fanshawe widdowe of the one part, and Andrew Morewood, of Hallowes, co. Derby, gent. 1 July 1669.

1681 Sept. 26. Lease by George Mower of Moore Hall co. Derby, tanner, to Robert Mower, of Woodsents co. Derby gent. of one eighth part of all rukes, pipes, flatt works or waynes leade care in a close in Ashover, co Derby, called flalhill or flall lyes (in the possession of William Hodgkinson) for 10 years.

Sciant &c. quod ego Thomas Hunt gentilman tradidi &c. Ricardo Bullok de Onston et Isabellæ vxori ejus, filie mei, unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in Onston et Apurknoll infra parochiam de Dronfeld in Com. Derbie, ac omnia alia terras et tenementa mea, prata, &c. in Onston et Appurknoll et infra parochiam de Staueley &c., que nuper habui ex remissione &c. Radulfi Illyngworth armigeri filii et heredis Ricardi Illyngworth militis &c., Noveritis me insuper constituiisse Johannem Blackwall capellanum et Johannem Hordren de Onston meos attorneyos &c. Hiis testibus Roberto Barley seniore armigero; Rogero Eyre juniore gentilman; et Johanne Barley, gentilman. Data apud Onston 24th June 2nd Henry 7th [1487].

Bond by Robert Gilberthorpe of Ounston, George Cooper, of Hundall, and John Ellis, of Whittington, co. Derby yeomen, to John Latham late of Ounston gent. £60 for performance of covenants in an Indenture (13 Aug 1698) or agreement for liberty to get coal.

A remembrance of treading of y^e moores and comons of Barley and y^e bounds thereof as folioth: A court was kept at Barley to Peter Barley esquire of Wednesday y^e xiiith of April A^o 1580. [faded].

In Chancery. Affidavit of James Milnes, of Cottingham co. York, gent, that he is the lawful owner of the messuages &c. mentioned in an Indenture tripartite (24 June 1752) between said James Milnes & Alice his wife of 1st pt. George Mower of Woodsents in Staveley of the 2nd, & Richard Wilkinson of Chesterfield merchant of the third pt.; said premises to be granted to said Geo. Mower; and that said James and Alice have good right to convey the same; which are free from encumbrance by him or his wife; or by his father or mother, James Milnes and Dinah his wife; or by James Milnes his late grandfather. Dated 24 June 1754.

Bond for performance of covenants by W^m Cooper of Somerley in the parish of Dronfield yeoman, & John Cooper of the same yeoman, son & heir apparent of said W^m Cooper, to James Milnes of Chesterfield. 28 Nov. 1711.

Sciunt &c. Radulfus Illyngworth armiger dedi &c. Thome Hunt gentilman pro bono consilio suo michi impenso et impendendo vnum messuagium in Appurknoll in Dronfeld &c., ac omnia alia terras et tenementa mea &c., infra parochiam de Dronfeld et Stauley modo in tenura Ricardi Holden. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis ad totam vitam meam vnam rosam rubeam in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ &c. Noveritis me attornasse Johannem Selyoke et Johannem Cartlage meos veros attornatos &c. Hiis testibus, Henrico ffoliambe armigero, Petro ffrechheu'le armigero et Roberto Barley armigero. Data apud Appurknoll. 8 June, 7th Edward IV. 1467.

Sciunt &c., Thomas Hervy filius et heres Johannis Hervy junioris dedi, &c., Johanni de Holyngworth omnia illa messuagia tenementa &c. que habeo in Appulknoll et Oneston &c., Hiis testibus, Johanne Selioko, Johanne Bullok. Thoma ffox, Adamo Seriant, et multis aliis. Data apud Appulknoll die Martis proximo ante festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, A.B. Regis Henrici VI. vicesimo primo.—(Tuesday before 29 Sept. 1442.)

Sciunt &c. Johannes Holyngworth dedi &c. Ricardo Illyngworth omni messuagia terras tenementa &c. que habeo in Appulknoll et Oneston &c. Hiis testibus: Thoma ffox; Thoma Cooke; Johanne Barker et multis aliis. Data apud Apulknoll die Dominica proximo post festum Exaltationis Sanctæ Crucis. 24th Henry VI.—after the 14 Sept. 1445.

Sciunt &c. Radulphus Clerke dedi &c. Ricardo Bullok vnam placeam terre vocatam le Wodemythys in dominio de Oneston in com. Derby &c. Hiis testibus, Johanne Selyok, Thoma Andrewe, Roberto Curteys, Roberto Schemyld, Thoma Boton capellano, et multis aliis. Data apud Oneston in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ 19th Edward IV. * 24 June 1479.

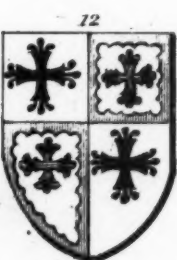
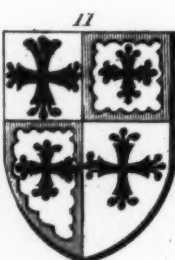
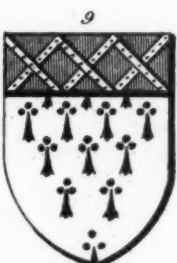
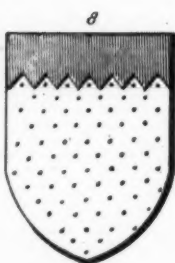
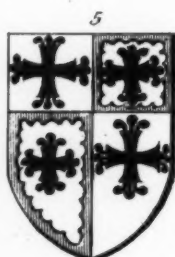
Noverint &c. me Aliciam Hurl relictam Henrici Hurl in mea pura viduetate (sic) et legitima potestate remisisse &c. Roberto Clerke de Somerleys totum jus &c. que habeo in terciâ parte omnium terrarum et tenementorum &c. que fuerunt dicti Henrici Hurl die quo obiit in feodo et territorio de Oneston, quæ quidem terciâ pars per mortem dicti Henrici nomine dotis michi continebat. Data apud Somerleys in festo Reliquiarum [Oct. 19] 19th Henry VI. [1440.]

To all christian people &c., Arthur Mower of Barley Woodseats, yeoman, greeting &c. Know ye that I for my fatherly love and affection towards George Mower my second son &c. do grant and sell to him all my goods and chattels mentioned in one indenture and he to pay fourscore and two pounds . . . for the debts of the said Arthur . . . at the costs & charges of the said George to find and provide for the said Arthur during his natural lyfe . . . sufficient & convenient dyet and lodging the . . . twentyth day of May in the fourth year of King James [1607.]

Omnibus &c. Georgius Wylson de Owlcotes in com. Nottinghamie yeoman salutem. Sciatis me pro et in parte permacionis quarundam convencionum in quadam indentura inter me et filium meum Thomam Wylson ex una parte et Arthurum Mower de Barley Woodsettes co. Derby yeoman ex altera (of even date with this) concernentem maritagium inter predictum Thomam et Doratheam filiam dicti Arthuri habendum, dedisse Jacobo Lynacre de Lynacre Hall co. Derby, armigero, Roberto Eyre de Spittle co. Nott., armigero, Francisco Parker de Whytley, in com. Ebor. generoso, et Johanni Burton de Owlcotes, totum illum manerium sive capitale messuagium vocatum Wolthwayt in parochia de Tickhill, modo in tenura Francisci Foliambe armigeri &c., ac omnes terras arabil, prata, pasena, &c., ac omnia alia terras &c. et hereditamenta quæcunque mei dicti Georgii jacentes in Tyckhill, Steyntone, Bugthorpe, Maltbye, et Sandbecke. July 2 1589.

* A deed in English—same parties, same place, dated 18th Edward IVth.

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ARMS OF THE SWYNNERTON FAMILY.

ON THE ARMORIAL ENSIGNS OF THE SWYNNERTONS.

BY THE REV. C. SWINNERTON, BENGAL, CHAPLAIN.

THE CHARGE.—*Argent*, a Cross flory, *Sable*. The Cross Flory was really the old Norman "cognoissance" of the family. Its very simplicity proves its antiquity. Any one who knows the figures on the Bayeux Tapestry, will remember that a cross in various simple forms is one of the favourite devices depicted on the shields of the knights. Originally the Swynnerton cognizance probably represented the metal clamps or bands which braced and strengthened the boards or the metal of the shield.* At first, merely plain metal glistening on the polished surface or field, it was subsequently coloured black for greater distinctness, the Normans on all occasions being ever most careful about their personal identity. "They had shields," says the Norman poet Wace, "on their necks and lances in their hands, and they had all adopted cognizances that one Norman might know another by, and that none others bore; so that no Norman might perish by the hand of another, nor one Frenchman kill another."† When the rules of Heraldry took shape and form in the early part of the 12th century, the sable colouring of the cross flory was naturally retained by the family, and the metal field instead of being brightly polished was probably plated with silver, or painted in white enamel.

There exists, of course, no actual record, stating in so many words, that the cross flory was the ancient cognizance of the family, but neither is there any record against this presumption, while the historical probabilities are all in favour of it; not to mention tradition, which assigns its origin to a period long anterior to the Conquest. It was certainly borne as an actual charge on the Swynnerton shield, by Sir John de Swynnerton in 1245, and the founder of the Pershalls, who was a Swynnerton, and living at that time, transmitted the cross, differenced, to his descendants, who wear it to this day. It should also be observed that if the Swynnertons had either assumed arms for the first time, or changed their own when Heraldry became a science at the close of the 12th century, their arms would undoubtedly have been allusive, following the fashion of the period. All Heraldic analogy proves that at that time armorial bearings were chiefly what are called "*Armes Parlantes*." An example exactly in point, occurs among numerous others in Glover's Roll, *temp.* Henry III., where we have the arms of one Adam de *Swineburne*, blazoned as *gules*, three Boars' heads *argent*, an unmistakable allusion to the name. It is true that the *Swinnertons* adopted about this time a Wild Boar as a crest. But why as a crest? Because they had already their hereditary charge which they preferred to keep, adding, in deference to the prevailing taste of the day, a new crest to their even then quaint and singular crest—the early Norman *Chapel-de-fer*.*

* Planché's "Pursuivant of Arms."

† Ibid.

* For "Chapel de-Fer," see *Notes and Queries*, 5th S. XII. 414.

As the Norman surname of the Knight Alan, who founded the family in England is still undetermined, though some writers, notably Erdeswick, see in him Alan Fergant, Earl of Brittany, an enquiry as to who else among the Conqueror's companions bore a cross flory as a cognizance, might possibly throw some light upon the subject.

THE CRESTS.—1.—A rude *Chapel-de-Fer* adorned with two eagle's feathers, one on each side. 2.—On a hill *vert*, gorged with a collar *azure*, which is garnished with six bezants, a boar statant, *argent*, tusked *or*, holding in his mouth an apple or pomegranate *vert*. The former crest is exceedingly interesting, and of its class probably unique. It occurs on a seal attached to a deed dated 1 Edw. III., 1327,⁴ but the design even then must have been of some antiquity. The seal is of course round, and consists of the Swynnerton shield couché, of a *heaume* or helmet surmounting the shield, of the fashion in use in the time of Henry III., and of the high, conical, broad-brimmed iron hat, or *Chapel-de-fer*, with its eagle feathers, and its scarf or mantling, standing without wreath or other support on the helmet. The origin of the *Chapel-de-fer*, must be sought for in the early history of the Normans in France, when such rude helmets were alone worn by gentlemen. In other words, it has reference to the period before the Norman Conquest of Apulia and Sicily.

The second crest is of somewhat later date, and refers not so much to the family as to the fœff, which gave rise to the family name. It is plainly and distinctly allusive. As a matter of fact, the ancient village and church of Swynnerton, stand on the very top of the beautiful lofty well-wooded hill, which constitutes a very large proportion of the old Manor. The crest, therefore, is merely a pictorial description of the place, partaking somewhat of the nature of "*Armes Parlantes*"—a wild boar-pig (*Swine-rton*) standing on a mount *vert*.^{*} Nothing could possibly be more complete, or more in accordance with the Heraldic conceits of the time. The tincture is naturally *argent*, like the field of the escutcheon. The apple or pomegranate in the boar's mouth, and the *azure* gorge adorned with golden roundels (bezants), may possibly refer to the participation of Sir Robert de Swynnerton in the First Crusade, or they may point to alliances by marriage with other distinguished families.

It is obvious from this description that this latter crest could only have been borne with strict truth and propriety by the lords of the Manor of Swynnerton itself. The founders of younger branches probably differenced the boar, which may be the origin of the boar passant, as the crest of one or more of these branches in later times.

THE MOTTOES.—1.—*Avauntures et marches avaunt*. 2.—*Avaunces et arches bien*. 3.—*In Deo spes mea*. Of the origin of these *cris-d'armes*, as they appear to be, I can give no account beyond

⁴ Preserved among the MSS. of Seals, &c. (collected in the 16th century), at Stafford.

^{*} The supposition seems too extravagant that the boar on a mount *vert* was intended as a far fetched *rebus*, on one of the ancient names—Swynoferton (*Swine-vert-on*). Yet some of the clumsy ingenuities of old Heraldry go far to justify even this conclusion.

the mere tradition that the second of them was granted for valour in the Holy Wars. To this tradition I attach no great weight, as two of the mottoes at least publish their own antiquity, while the third, *In Deo Spes mea*, is to be seen on a Swynnerton battle standard of the reign of Edward III. Again, one of the others is found on a standard of the same period, thus affording additional evidence of antiquity. The only one about which I feel doubtful is that which is traditionally stated to have been conceded in Palestine—*Avancez et archez bien*. I can find no ancient authority for it beyond itself, and am disposed to think it merely an inaccurate and corrupt form of its fellow-motto—*Avanturez et marchez avant*. Yet the Swinnertons of Butterton, in the last century held stoutly for it, and it is the only motto which appears on their pedigree of 1718. Further research may reveal additional information. Probably "*Avancez et archez bien*" was a form peculiar to a younger branch. "*In Deo Spes mea*" certainly was so, as the battle standard on which it appears is that of the Swinertons, of Eccleshall.

THE BADGE—Marguerites. This more modern cognizance was evidently assumed in honour of some lady, either Lady Margaret de Swynnerton living in 1245, or Lady Margaret de Swynnerton, the (presumed) mother of Sir Thomas de Swynnerton, Kt., temp. Edward III., to whom the earlier battle standard on which the Marguerites are embroidered is ascribed.

LIVERY COLOURS.—Among the Fitzherbert records at Swynnerton, there is a careful emblazonment of the battle standard of Sir Thomas Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, temp. Edward III., which was copied from the original in the College of Arms, either by the late Mr. Edward Jones, or by one of the Heralds. Here the livery colours of Swynnerton are distinctly given as gold and blue. The only metal on the shield is *argent*, and the only colour is *sable*, which would seem to indicate a black uniform, and white facings. There must have been special reasons therefore, of which I am not aware, for the choice of blue and gold. The livery colours of the Swinnertons, of Eccleshall, were red and white, and those of the Swynnertons, of Hilton, would appear to have been blue and white. An emblazonment of the battle standard of the former branch exists at Stafford, while at the same place may be seen an ancient tricking of the arms of the latter, having the charge marked *azure*, not *sable*.

ARMS OF SWYNNERTON, OF HILTON.—The Swynnertons, of Hilton, differenced the paternal coat (temp. Edw. II.) by a bordure engrailed *gules*. The founder of this family married Anne, the great heiress of the Montgomerys, of Hilton and Cannock Forest, and on examination it will probably be found that *gules* was a family colour of that branch of the Montgomerys, and that one of their charges was engrailed. Otherwise such a charge may be found on the coat of the De Wheltons, of which family Anne's mother Felicia, was the sole heiress. The mere bordure itself was a frequent mode in ancient times of differencing the paternal coat.

ARMS OF SWYNNERTON, OF ECCLESHALL.—The Swynnertons, of Eccleshall, differenced the original coat by a bend *gules* debruising the

cross *sable*. The bend, like the bordure, was a mark of cadency, common enough in the earliest times of Heraldry. It was so used by Henry of Lancaster over the royal arms (9 Edw. III.) A bend *gules* over the arms of France distinguished the Dukes de Bourbon, about the same period. But the bend was scarcely used as a difference after the reign of Richard II., which affords corroborative proof that Erdeswick is probably right in assigning the origin of this family to Humphrey de Swynnerton, of Eccleshall, in the reign of Edward III. The colour *gules* in this instance, as in that of Swynnerton of Hilton, bore reference either to the manor of Desirè, at Eccleshall, once the property of the family, or to the family to which the founder allied himself by marriage, and it appears certainly to have been their chief livery colour. The descendants of this family disappear from sight about the year 1600, about which time the fortunes of the house were irretrievably wrecked by the extravagances of one of their members surnamed "Wild Swinnerton." But the arms are found at a later period (1700), among the Swinnertons of Butterton, and among certain Swinnertons, kinsmen of the writer, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Betley, co. Stafford. Later still I trace them among some Swinnertons who lived at Tetbury, at the close of the last century, and whose descendants are now citizens of the United States; but the connection of these several families with the Swinnertons of Eccleshall, has yet to be proved.¹

ARMS OF SWYNNERTON OF BUTTERTON.—The Swinnertons of Butterton, up to the last century, though undoubtedly connected with the elder branch of the same name, were chiefly yeomen, and as such they described themselves in their wills of the 16th and 17th centuries. Not a single member of this family is mentioned in the Heralds' Visitations at the College of Arms, or elsewhere, so that it is difficult to state the precise degree of authority which they possessed for their use of coat armour at all. About the year 1700, their arms were similar to those of Swynnerton of Eccleshall, and their crest a boar passant.² Before 1790 they had added a farther difference to the Eccleshall coat by emblazoning the floral terminations of the cross flory, or instead of *sable*.³ These arms, however, were lately rejected as unauthentic by the Heralds, who conferred on the Pilkingtons, who now represent the family, a grant of the ancient cross differenced with a bend engrailed *gules*, and for crest a boar passant *argent*, charged with a cross flory *sable*.⁴

ARMS OF SWYNNERTON, OF OSWESTRY.—According to Harl MSS. 1468, fol. 120^b, and 1476, fol. 38, Sir John Swinnerton, Kt., Lord Mayor of London, in 1612, an offshoot of the Swinnertons, of Oswestry, co. Salop, bore the old Swynnerton coat and crest, and bore as well the

¹ I am not aware what arms were borne by certain of the Swinnerton family, who formed part of the "Salem Colony," which settled in Massachusetts, in 1628.

² V. Shaw's Staffordshire, under "Yoxall." Also a copy of the old Butterton Pedigree, in Burke's "Commoners of England."

³ Collection of Staffordshire Arms, at Stafford.

⁴ Further notes on the history of this family and its alliances, will appear in a future paper.

quartered shield of Swynnerton and Hilton, differenced by a martlet on arms and crest, which is the mark of a fourth son. It would be interesting to discover who the fourth son referred to was; but evidently he was the issue of a marriage after the union of the two houses of Swynnerton of Swynnerton, and Swynnerton of Hilton, in 1452, if he was not a son by that marriage itself.¹ Sir John's claim to the ancient armorial bearings having been thus officially recognised, and his descent apparently proved, it seems a strange and mistaken course that he should have applied for, and obtained a fresh grant of arms from James I. They were granted about 1612, and are blazoned, as *or*, a chief indented, *gules*; with a goat's head, *argent*, out of a ducal crown, *or*, as a crest. If he married an heiress these may have been the arms of her family, but I do not know that he did so.² The Swinnerton-Dyers of the present day are his lineal descendants, and bear his arms.

OTHER COATS.—There is in the College of Arms, a Swynnerton shield, differenced with a label of five points *sable*.

Again, there is in the William Salt Library, Stafford, a quartered shield of Swynnerton and Hilton, but the Hilton cross is not *sable*, but *azure*.

Again, there is in the College of Arms, a Hilton shield, with the bordure not *gules*, but *sable*.

Again, there was a family of Swinnerton, of Suffolk, whose arms in the College of Arms, are blazoned *Ermine*, a chief *gules*, fretty *or*.

Again, there was a family of Swinnerton who bore Quarterly, *or* and *argent*, a cross lozengy *sable*.

And lastly, in Fairbairn's "Crests of Great Britain and Ireland," we have a family of Swynnerton with a crest "on a chapeau, a dove, wings addorsed, all proper."

Any information about the history of these various arms, or any notices of others of the same family, which it may be in the power of readers of the "RELIQUARY" to give, will be gratefully received by the writer of this paper.

With reference to the different spellings of the name, there can be no doubt that Swynerton (Swine-rtion), was the accepted mode in the times of the Plantagenets.

¹ Another MSS. (Harl's MSS. 1504, f. 111), blazons the arms with a MULLET, which is the mark of a *third* son—one proof among a hundred how cautiously the Heralds' Visitations should be accepted as evidence. The account of this family given by Hadfield and Burke is most probably incorrect, and should not be accepted without verification.

² His wife was Thomasine Buckfold. V. Harl's MSS.

SOME BEARINGS OF THE SWYNNERTON FAMILY.

- THE armorial bearings of the Swynnerton family, depicted on Plate XXIV., are those of
- Figs. 1 and 2.—Sir Roger de Swynnerton, Knt., of Swynnerton; *nat.* 1258, *ob.* 1338. From Harl. MS. 6128, fo. 60, and 1415, f. 132.
- Fig. 3.—Sir John de Swynnerton, of Hilton, 42 Edw. III. From Harl. MS. 6128, f. 60.
- Fig. 4.—Swynnerton, of Eccleshall.*
- Fig. 5.—Humphrey Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, *ob.* 1562.
- Fig. 6.—Thomas Swynnerton, of Butterton, 1790 †(grandfather of the present Sir L. M. Swynnerton-Pilkington, Bart.)
- Fig. 7.—Swynnerton, of Butterton, as it appears among the quarterings of the Swynnerton-Pilkington family in College of Arms (a recent grant).
- Fig. 8.—Arms granted by James I. to Sir John Swynnerton, Lord Mayor of London, in 1613. (Crest, out of a ducal coronet, *or*, a goat's head, *argent*).
- Fig. 9.—Swynnerton, of Suffolk.
- Figs. 11 and 12.—Quartered shields of Swynnerton, of Swynnerton and Hilton. They indicate the marriage of a Swynnerton with a Swynnerton, most probably that of Humphrey Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, with Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Swynnerton (temp. Henry VI.). The latter (fig. 12) is taken from the Salt Collection of Staffordshire Arms, in the Stafford Library, but the authority for the *azure* cross is doubtful. In the collection of arms in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, all four crosses are *sable*, as in fig. 11, and so they are in other collections. *Azure* would denote more remote consanguinity than would *sable*.

* These arms appear to have been used indiscriminately by several younger branches—as Swynnerton of Butterton, Wolstanton, Church Lawton, and Betley; and by some Swynnertons of America. The authority for this use is unknown.

† These arms appear to have been first used by William Swynnerton, of Butterton, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Vice Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Recorder of Stafford and Newcastle, who died in 1790, and they were also engraved and used by his son Thomas, who was living in 1832. Why the College of Arms should have changed it for Sir William Pilkington does not appear.

Argent, a cross flory, *sable*, over all a bend, *gules*, were the arms engraved and used by John Swynnerton of Barthomley, co. Chester, and of Betley, co. Stafford, Yeoman, *viv. temp.* Anne, and by the family of his younger brother Thomas, who were Aldermen and Mayors of the Borough of Newcastle, co. Stafford, about the middle of the 18th century. [Taken from original copies in the possession of the Rev. Charles Swynnerton, Bengal Chaplain.]

In connection with my remarks upon the crest of the boar, I desire to add the following note. The boar was used as a crest for the helmet by the ancient Scandinavians, as well as by the Anglo-Saxons; and allusion to this custom, which was followed in honour of Freya, to whom the boar was sacred, are frequent in the Edda and in the Sagas, as well as in Tacitus and in Beowulf.—See Llewellynn Jewitt's charming volume, "Half Hours among some English Antiquities," pages 109-12. Planché says that in our earliest extant Roll of Arms (*temp.* Hen. III.) the only heraldic animals mentioned are the lion and the boar (Pursuivant of Arms).

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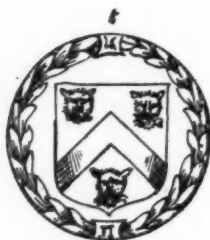
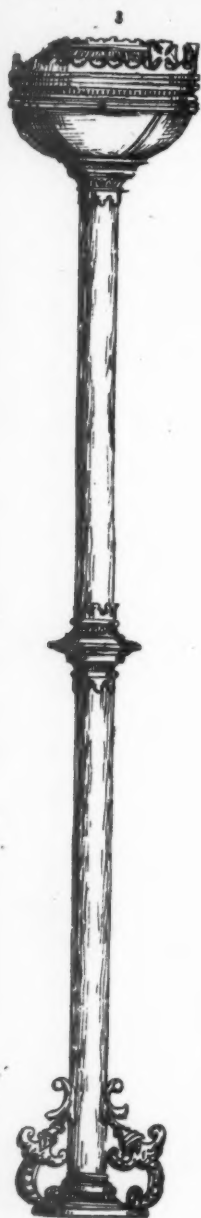
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SILVER MACES. STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

THE CORPORATION MACES OF THE BOROUGH OF STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.

THE Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, so rich in historical associations and in memories dear to Englishmen, and around which so bright a halo of interest has been thrown as the birth-place of the "noble bard," "Immortal Will" Shakspeare, is proud in the possession of no less than four maces, and these of remarkable character, besides a mayor's staff of office, and mayoral and corporate seals. The two smaller maces, which of course are considerably the oldest, are amongst the most interesting I have as yet described in these pages; and one of the larger ones is totally different in character and design from any that have hitherto come under my notice.

The two small maces are carefully drawn on Plate XXV. The shortest of the two, fig. 1, is of silver gilt, and is thirteen and three-quarter inches in length. It has a plain shaft or stem, divided into three unequal lengths by encircling bands. The head, which is somewhat of ogee form, is surrounded by a circlet or coronet of strawberry leaves, alternating with other foliage, and within this circlet is a shield bearing the Royal arms, quarterly, 1 and 4 *azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*, for France; 2 and 3, *gules*, three lions passant guardant, *or*, for England. The shield is surmounted by a crown, and on either side is the Royal badge of the ostrich feather. These arms are shown on fig. 2. At the base of the mace are ornamental plates, or laminæ, of the usual character in maces of this description, and that remind one very forcibly of some of which I have already given engravings.

The other small mace (fig. 3) is also of silver gilt, and is 16½ inches long. The shaft is divided into two lengths by a central band of elegant design, and an ornamental band also surrounds it at the top. The head, which is bowl-shaped, has originally been surmounted with a circlet of crosses-pattée, which, however, with the exception of two, have disappeared. Within the circlet, on a richly-moulded rising head, are the Royal arms, quarterly, 1 and 4 *azure*, three fleurs-de-lis, *or*, for France; 2 and 3 *gules*, three lions passant guardant, *or*, for England, enamelled in proper heraldic colours (fig. 4). At the base there were originally four ornamental scrollwork supports, resting on the flat plate of the pommel, on which, within a wreath, are engraved the arms of the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon: a chevron between three leopards' faces (fig. 5).

The borough of Stratford-upon-Avon was incorporated by Royal Charter, June 28th, in the seventh year of Edward VI. (1553), and these two maces, there can be no reasonable doubt, are the first in use from the time of that charter. The Royal Arms and ostrich feather badge give them date to his brief reign, and, therefore, as my friend, Mr. French has well remarked, they are the identical ones "that were carried before the poet's father, John Shakspeare, who was High Bailiff in 1568, and chief or capital Alderman in 1571; and his young son most probably had looked upon these civic badges of dignity when they were borne before his father."

In 1632 two new maces, of larger and more pretentious form, were given to the town by two of its natives, John Sadler and Richard Quiney, whose "fathers had been Bayliffes and Aldermen of the Borough." These are engraved figs. 6 and 7. In reference to these, in the Corporation records, under date of 22nd Augt., 1632, occurs the following entry :—

"At this Hall the company received two fayre gilte maces of the guift of Mr. John Sadler and Mr. Richard Quiney, cittizens and grocers of London, to be borne before the Bayliffe and Chiefe Alderman of this Borough for the time beeinge for ever, which donors and benefactors were borne in this Borough, and their fathers had been Bayliffes and Aldermen of this Borough."

The first of these maces (fig. 6), that presented by John Sadler, is 2ft. 6½in. in length, and is of silver gilt. Although in general form the same, it is totally different in many of its features from any other mace that has come under my notice. The bowl, as usual, is divided into four compartments by demi-figures, crowned but armless, and in each of these compartments, besides festoon and other ornaments, is an oval shield, surmounted by oak leaves and acorn. Two of these shields bear the St. George's Cross, and the other two the Harp. The bowl is headed by a circlet, not of crosses and fleurs-de-lis, as in most examples, but formed of gracefully twisted and knotted cord with oval shields bearing the cross of St. George and the Harp, alternating with knots terminating in oak leaves and acorn. On the encircling band beneath this is the inscription :—"THE ÷ FREEDOM ÷ OF ÷ ENGLAND ÷ BY ÷ GOD'S ÷ BLESSING ÷ RESTORED ÷ 1660." From the top of the bowl rise the four arches of the open crown, of novel form, and elaborately chased with oak leaves. The orb, or rather the object which takes its place, is attached to the upper curves of these arches, and is decorated with four shields, alternately those of St. George's Cross and Harp, and terminated with oak leaves and acorns. Instead of the usual cross-pattée, the orb is surmounted with the Royal Arms (quarterly, first and fourth England, second Scotland, third Ireland) with lion and unicorn supporters, the garter and royal motto, and surmounted with an eight-arched crown. At the head of the mace, on a raised flat plate beneath the arches of the crown are the arms with supporters, and Royal motto, of Charles I. in bold relief. The shaft is divided into four unequal portions by encircling bands, and round the globular base, in two lines is the inscription :—" 1632. THE GUIFE ÷ OF ÷ JOHN ÷ SADLER, CITIZEN AND GROCER ÷ OF LONDON." The bottom of all is flat, and bears, engraved upon it, the borough arms, a chevron between three leopards' faces.

The fourth mace (fig. 7), which is popularly believed, though without any proof, to be the one given by Michael Quiney* is also of

* It will be interesting here to add that the Mayoral Seal of Stratford-upon-Avon was also the gift of this Robert Quiney. The seal (which is always passed to the Chief Magistrate for the time being, is oval, of silver, and bears simply the arms of the Borough, a chevron between three leopards' faces), has its back in form of an hexagonal cone, perforated at the top for the admission of a ring or cord, and the words, "R. Quiney Sigillum St^a upon Av 1592."



Fig. 6.

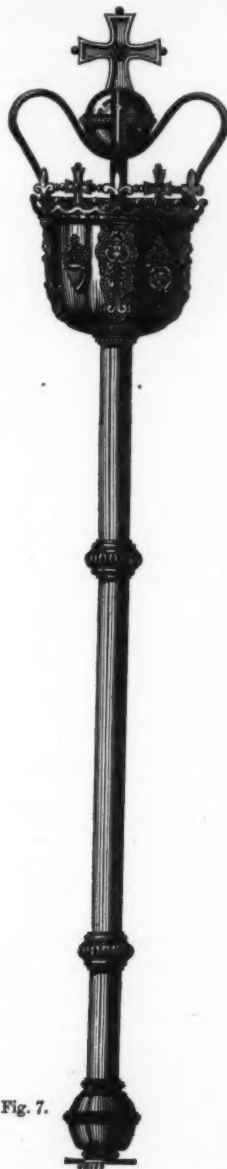


Fig. 7.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON MACES.

silver gilt, and measures 2 feet 5½ inches in length. The head, or bowl, is divided into the usual four compartments by "therm" figures, and in these compartments are, consecutively, the rose, the thistle, the fleur-de-lis, and the harp, each crowned. The bowl is headed by a circlet of crosses-pattée and fleurs-de-lis, and from it rise the four arches of the open crown which is surmounted by orb and cross. On the flat plate at the top, beneath the arched crown, are engraved the Royal Arms, quarterly, France and England. The shaft is divided into three portions with encircling bands. On the globular base is the date 1757. The bottom of all is flat, and bears a shield, quarterly, 1 and 4 *azure*, a chevron between three boars' heads couped, *or*, for Ludford; 2 and 3, *vaire, argent and sable*, a fesse *gules*, for Bracebridge. These arms are very plausibly ascribed by Mr. French, to John Bracebridge Ludford, of Annesley Hall, in Warwickshire, and the date corresponds to his time. The appearance of these arms, and the date 1757 on the base of this mace is thus accounted for by that gentleman: "In the records, as given by Mr. Halliwell, it is stated that Sir Hugh Clopton resigns [the office of 'Steward' of the borough] and John Ludford, Esq., is appointed in his place, 24th Sept., 1746. Eleven years after his appointment the old pommel is replaced by a new one, evidently at the cost of Mr. Ludford, and his arms doubtless took the place of what had been those of Quiney or of the Corporation on the original boss." The arms of Quiney were, *or*, on a bend, *sable*, three trefoils slipped, *argent*.

It is particularly interesting to add, in connection with these curious maces, that in the churchyard at Stratford-upon-Avon is a gravestone to the memory of a Sergeant-at-Mace, who died in 1686, and was probably the first who carried Sadler's mace. To my good friend, Mr. W. G. Colbourne, of Stratford, I am indebted for a rubbing of this gravestone and for drawings of the maces themselves. The gravestone bears at its head an incised representation of the mace between two Tudor roses, and the inscription is as follows:—

HERE LIETH Y^e BODY OF ROBERT
BIDEEL SHARGENT OF Y^e MASSE
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AGUST
THE 25th ANNO 1686 AGED 74
ALSO HERE LIETH Y^e BODY OF ANN
HIS WIFE SHEE DIED JULY Y^e 14th
ANNO DOMⁱ 1708 AGE^d 84 Y^e

From the form of the arches of the mace at the head of the stone it is evident that the one given by Sadler was intended to be represented. No other example of a mace represented on a gravestone is known to me.

*The Hollies,
Duffield, Derby.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. JOHN'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

THE Registers of this Parish commence in 1561. Those from 1634 to 1663-4 are lost, and the others, owing to damp and negligent keeping, have suffered much. The Vestry Books of the Parish, commencing with the year 1587-8, are very interesting, and will be frequently quoted in the notes.

1561. William Wyles the sonne of Nicholas Wyles was bapt. the x of Oct. (1).
" Gregory ffenton, y^e sonne of John ffenton was bapt. ij Nov.
- 1561-2. Elizabeth ffenton y^e daughter of John ffenton, was bapt. y^e xvth of Feb.
1563. Robert Norrish and Jane Howse, mar. xxxj of July.
1563. William Baggot, bur. y^e xxvijth of June. (2).
" William Loveday, bur. y^e xxvjth of Aug.
" Mychaell Markham and Elizabeth Baggott were mar. y^e iij of Aug.
" Susane Backhouse, the dau. of John Backhouse bapt. Oct. xxij.
" Thomas Herke, servant to Xtopher Loveday bur. y^e xix of Nov.
" Joan Backhouse, y^e dau. of John Backhouse bapt. xvj of Dec.
1564. William Haslock, the sonne of John Haslock, bur. xjth of June.
1565. Anns Grenberrie, y^e dau. of Cudbert Grenberrie, bapt. y^e xxij of May,
" Mabel, a dau. of Cudbert, was bur. y^e iij of Aprill. (3).
" Rachell ffaultthroppe, y^e dau. of John ffaultthroppe, was bur. y^e last of Aprill.
1565. Annes Sympon, y^e dau. of Richard Sympon was bur. y^e xxvj of Aprill. (4).

(1.) Nicholas Wyles was Alderman of Stamford in the years 1545-6, and 1555-6. He was dead in 14 Eliz., as the hall on Dec. 27 elected John Wimbleby a member of the first twelve in his place. William W. filled the same office in 1547-8, and a Thomas W., Dyer, took up his freedom 12 Oct., 1569. Anthony Wiles, tailor, was at a common Hall, 9 Aug., 1655, ordered to departe the towne with his wife and family, or else to pay £5 and be admitted to scott and lott. *Corp. Rec.*

(2.) William B. served the office of chamberlain in 1554-5, elected a member of the first twelve in the room of John Fenton, dec. Nov. 6, 1555, and Alderman in 1559-60. While he filled the Aldermanic chair, the hall at a meeting held 9th June, 1560, made the following order relative to the keeping of dogs: "Itm itt y^e ordeyned and agreed by the Alderman and comburgesses with the assent of the holle comie in this hall assembled that no man^e of psone or psones shall kepe no greatt dogge called mastives, but that they do kepe them tyed in the daye tyme (upon) payn of ev^{ry} one making default to foyfitt vjs. viijd.

(3.) I find a Cuthbert Greenbury served the office of constable in 1566-7; chamberlain 20-1 Elizabeth; elected a member of the first twelve 23 Sept., 1580; and filled the office of alderman 1594-5. In the Churchwardens' book are the following entries relative to the family: 1600-1 Itm. paid to John Yarwood, John Barnes and Thomas Grenbery for three horses to the Archiadeacon visitation the fourth daye of februarye iijs. Item. for 3 mens dynners at flockingham, the sayd fourth of februarye ijs. vjd., 1684-5. Itm. John Grenberie and his son burial in y^e church unpade, ijs. iiijd. Itm. Henry Yerwood, An Grenberie wffe of John, John Hall, Elizabeth Yerwood, Annis Hall, Widow Reisby buried in y^e church and all unpade. The Alderman, Cuthbert G., alluded to above, was a butcher. A John G., butcher, took up his freedom 1 Sept., 1596. Edw. S., lab. paid 20s. took up his freedom 24 May, 1671, and a John S. as freeborn was freely admitted 13 July, 1698, and was sealer of leather 1703-4.

(4.) John Symson, Mercer, paid iijs. and took up his freedom in 1496. The hall, Jan. 28, 1553-4, John Allen, Alderman, appointed certain collectors of taxes to pay the borough members for their Parliamentary services, for the first twelve Henry Tamypon and John Ryder. For the second twelve, Wm. Wath and Wm. Bagott; p. proch Sci. Marye, John Aslocke, Robtus Madyson; p. proch Sci. Paule. Robtus Freshwater, John Hasseyd; p. proch Sci. Michis, Willus Hallyday, Simon Taylor p. proch omi stoe, Willus Rankyll, Wills Jenynge; p. proch Sci. Johis, Ricus Wynslow, Ricus Symson. I find his name mentioned in reference to the two following enactments made by the hall, Sept. 7, 1580. "(1.) Itm at the common hall here this day holden it is constituted and agreed by the whole consent that if hereafter any man, his wife, children or s^{rv}ante shall go abroad to steale wood or breake up hedges or fell

1565. Jane Norris, y^e wyffe of Robert Norris, was bur. the ij of Maye.
 1568. Godfrey Grenberrie, y^e sonne of Cutbert Grenberrie, bapt. y^e xxij of Maye.
 Bur. y^e iij of Aug. 1569.
 1569. Richard Clough and Margit Grenberrie was mar. y^e xix of Aug. (5).
 " Dorothy Tampon, y^e dau. of William Tampon bapt. y^e xxvij Aug.
 " John Grenberrie, y^e son of Cutbert Grenberrie, bapt. ix of Nov. Bur. y^e ij
 of Jan. 1569-70.
 1571. Johan Grenberrie, y^e dau. of Cutbert Grenberrie, bapt. xxiiij Dec.
 " John Storer and Mary Loveday were mar. y^e xvj of July. (6).
 " Nicholas Wyles, was bur. y^e xij of Dec.
 1572. John Yerwoode, ye sonne of John Yerwood, was bapt. y^e xxii of June.
 " Mary Mewes, y^e dau. of Rayffe Mewes, was bapt. xxiiij of Aug.
 " The Nyenth of August, Sebell Grenberrie, the dau. of Cutbert Grenberrie,
 butcher, was bapt. Bur. Sept. xij.
 " The Nyenthteenth of Oct., William Brown was bapt.
 " Mary Wymbleby, bur. y^e xix of Aug.
 " Sebell Backhus y^e daughter of John Backhus, was buryed the nyen and
 twentye of Oct.
 1572-3. The seventh of februarye, John Yerwood was bur.
 1574. The xvijth day of Aug., William Sharpe, the sonne of William Sharpe, tanner,
 was bapt.
 " Christopher Rastall was bur. the xvijth of June.
 " The ixth of July, Xtopher Loveday, the sonne of Tobie Loveday, glover, was bur.
 1575-6. The xiiij day of March, Margaret Hesseldyne, y^e daughter of Rayffe Hessel-
 dyne, tanner, was bapt. (7).

downe sticke wthin the libties or the towne of Stamford and so carry them awaye that
 ev^{ry} such pson so offending p^{re}sently upon the fact so comitted shall utterly be
 banished and disfranchised out of the towne as well those that be free as those that
 be not free. Itm whereas divers and sondry psons beinge free inhabitinge wthin this
 town hathe of late forsaken the towne and gone forthe into the country to remayne
 there beine the tyme of the infection of the plague hathe began, putting uppe their
 doores and windowes during all that tyme to the great slander of the whole town and
 the inhabitaunce thereof whereby the towne is greatly hindered and impoverished to
 the hurt of a great nombre here remayninge, and by reason of theire flyenge it is
 given forthe in places a great nombre to be dead (when) none ther is and further
 the travellers throughout the towne seing the doores and windowes shutt up (the
 inmates) gone forthe abroad (suppose) that whole households are dead by reason
 whereof mens livinge are taken away for the tyme and for that we do feel the
 inconvenience that may further growe by theire being away. It is ordeyned and
 decreed by the alderman and comburgesses and entire comonaltie of the same at this
 hall assembled that all men beinge free of the same towne still resorts and come
 home agayne to theire houses and to sett open their doores and shoop windowes
 dayley as they have bene accustomed to do before tyme and every one that shall
 make default in doing the same between this and S^t Matthews day next following
 this constitution is disfranchised of theire freedom. And, further it is agreed that
 if hereafter it shall please God to visit this our said towne wth any such tokens of
 the plague w^{ch} God forbidde, then ev^{ry} such pson or psons being a free man wthn the
 same town which shall depart and goe forthe of the same putting uppe their doores
 and windowes wthout a speciall license graunted from the alderman for the tyme
 beinge, ev^{ry} one that hereafter shall offend in the pmisses or in any pte thereof shall
 presently be disfranchised and loose his freedom wthout any further warning to be
 given to him or them." To see that the above orders were duly observed the
 following persons were appointed, viz., for the first twelve "Wills Jenyng and
 Cutbert Greenbury; for the second twelve, p. pochia Sci. Marie, Briang Clough; p.
 pochia Sci. Johis, Johis Hall; p. pochia omy sios, John Alleyn; p. pochia Sci.
 Michis, John Ward; p. pochia Sci. Georgij, Edus Goodwin. Corp. Rec.

(5.) Bryan, C., coppersmith, paid viijs. and took up his freedom 13 March, 1565-6,
 and was appointed Collector of the 15ths for St. Mary's parish, 25 Sept., 1580.

(6.) I find a John Storer, butcher, took up his freedom 10 Nov., 9th Elizabeth,
 Chamb. 10 and 11 Eliz., and was appointed searcher for new comers to the town, by
 the Corporation, for this parish, 30 Eliz. Another, John S., shoemaker, was elected
 a cap. bur. 26 Aug., 22 Jac. 1, Chamb. 10 and 11 Car. 1., and appointed by the Hall one
 of the Collectors of the 15ths for the parish of All Saints, 26 Aug., 1631. Corp. Rec.

(7.) Radalphus H., tanner, paid xiijs. iiijd., and took up his freedom 9 Dec., 13
 Elis.; elected a member of the second twelve, 12 Sept., 20 Elis., Chamb. 1573-4; and

1578. The vijth day of April, Tobias Loveday, y^e sonne of Tobias Loveday, glover, was bapt. Buried the xth. (8).
 " The xth of July, Theodazay Symmes, the dau. of Edward Symmes, als Buro-man (?) gent., was bapt.
 1579. Elizabeth Loveday, the dau. of Tobias Loveday, glover, was bapt. the xxiiij of May, bur. Oct. 9.
 " Matthew Southwell and Elizabeth Greneberrye, was mar. the last day of July. (9).
 1579-80. The last day of Feb., Joan Wyburn, the dau. of Willm Wyburne, aqua composita seller, was bapt.
 1580. The viith of Oct., Dymmock Symmes, y^e sonne of Edward Symmes, yeoman, was bapt.
 " The seconde day of November, John Medows, the son of Robt. Medows, m^{ce}r, was bapt. Bur. the eyght day of Nov.
 " The xviiith day of Nov., John Wiles, the sonne of Nicholas Wiles, drap(er), was bapt.
 " The x daye of Maye, Katharan ffenton, the wyffe of John ffenton, comysioner of sande ? was bur.
 " The second of June, Alice Wyburne., his wife was buried.
 " The xxvij of Sept., John Barnes, the sonne of John Barnes, butcher was bur. (10).
 1580-1. The xxx of Januarye, John Adamson and Elizabeth Backhus were maryed.
 1581. The xxiiij of Oct., John Loveday, the sonne of Tobye Loveday, glover, was bapt. The xx of June, Lawrance Bakhus was bur.
 " The iiij of Oct., Tho. Greneberrye, wydower ? was bur.
 1581-2. The xiiij of Februarye, Benjamyne Gunsson, grosser, was bur.
 1582-3. The xijth daye of March, Michael Grandaye, of London, was bur.
 1583. The ix of June, Owen Tottye, being under the custodey of Anthonye Gunson, apothecarye, was bur. (11).

subsequently a member of the first twelve, as on the 26 Sept., 1587, the Hall elected Robt. Ramsden to fill the vacancy caused by his dec. This gentleman is alluded to in the first vol. of the Hall Books, in the following terms: 1581, April 10. John Houghton, Alderman. At this Hall, Ralph Hasledyne, *alias* Carter, one of the company of com-burgesses, for the cryme of getting Johanne Ireland, his late servant, with "chylid contrary to the lawes of God, and also to the Queenes Mat^{ties} lawes of the realme;" a fact he had confessed to her midwife, Margery Hunt, and divers other honest women; also to John Houghton, the Alderman, Willm. Campinet, Reginald Harrison, Richard Eveley, all Justices of the Peace; he was dismissed the Hall. In consideration of his promising reformation, and expressing contrition, was re-elected in 1584. A John Ireland, shoemaker, was admitted to freedom 20 Sept., 1581, and was probably a relative of Miss Johanne alluded to above. John H., chandler, took up his freedom 20 Sept., 38 Eliz.; appointed Collector of the 15ths for this parish, 3 Feb., 1600-1; elected a cap. bur. 17 April, 1602; and dis. by own request, 6 Aug., 1610; and Thos. Taylor, gen., elected in his room 29th following.

(8.) At a common Hall held 9 Feb., 1574-5, Christopher Loveday, being one of the first twelve (then lately before gone from Stamford to dwell in Peterboroughe), made his petition to the alderman that as he had lately left Stamford, they would allow him to resign his post, and submitted himself to the alderman and the company assembled to place such a fine upon him as they thought good. He was awarded to "paie for his dismission fifty three shillings and foure pence w^{ch} he contentedly paide and thereupon was dismissed."

(9.) Matthew S., baker, was admitted to his freedom 28 Sept., 21 Eliz.; elected a member of the second twelve on the feast of St. Jerome, 34 E., Chamb. 35-6 and 40-1 E., and Chu. in 1587-8. In the Vestry Book of this parish I find the following entries relative to this family: "1589. Itm. payd for drink to y^e salters, a for a woma' to hold the secke the fourth daye of September iiij^s. Itm. payd to Matthew Southwell the same day for brede j^d 1604-5. Imp. Goodwife Southwell buryal in y^e churche unpade iiij^s iiij^d."

(10.) John B., elected a member of the second twelve, loco. Richd. Burton, dec., 80 Sept., 19 E., and subsequently of the first. On the 19th Sept., 1589, "John Barnes of Waynsforde in the countie of Northampton, late one of the comburgesses, requests to be dismissed from the company of the first twelve," as he had left the town. His request was complied with, and Nicholas Lambe elected in his room. On July 13th, 1593, Robert Barnes, of Perry Mills, in the county of Northampton, applied to the Corporation for and obtained a lease for 21 years of Hudd's Mills, just outside the town. *Corp. Rec.*

(11.) Anthonij Gonnson, apothecary and grocer "admis. ad scott & lott dat. de

1583. The xxj of June, John Wembleby, gent., was bur.
 1584. The xvij of May, Tho. Hesseldeyne and Elizabeth Peeres were married.
 1584-5. The xxj of Januarye, Barnabie Powell and Kath. Bakhus were married.
 " Jane Loveday, y^e dau. of Toby Love daye, glover, was bapt. y^e xxvij of Januarye.
 The xvij of Januarye, Richard Burman, belman, was buried.
 1585. The viij of Aug., George Bagley and Elizabeth Waters were married.
 " The xvijth of Oct., Henry Shorthouse and Phillis Rankell were married.
 " Benjymyne Gunson, the sonne of Anthonye Gunson, grosser, was bapt. the three of Maye.
 " Tobyas Loveday, the second sonne of y^t name and y^e same also of Tobias Loveday, glover, was bapt. the xxij of Julye.
 " Anthony Baker, of London, draper, and Alice Bakhus, were mar. the xxv of Nov.
 " Ellen Hesseldeyne, the dau. of Rayffe Hesseldeyne, taner, was bapt. the xix of Sept.
 " The xij of Nov., Benjamyne Gunson, y^e sonne of Anthonie Gunson, grosser, was bapt.
 William Sparrowe, souldyer, was bur. Nov.
 1586. The last day of Nov., Anne Norton, y^e dau. of Thomas Norton, paynter, was bapt. (13).
 1586-7. The xxvij of Januarye, Anthonye Gunson, the sonne of Anthonye Gunson, grocer, was bapt.
 " The xvij of Februarye, Johan Backhus, y^e wife of John Backhus, wholling drap(er), was bur. (13).

fine xxxs. 25 Sept. 21st Eliz., elected a member of the second twelfth, 18 Sept. 24 E; first twelve 30 Sept. 26 E; and was alderman of the town in 1587-8.

(12.) Thos. N. "paynter," paid viijs., and takes up his freedom 9 Dec., 13 Eliz. Thos. N., shoemaker, was elected a cap. bur. 13 Feb., 1638-9, and on Oct. 9, 1645, Thos. Hawkins, baker, was elected to fill the vacancy. John N., barber-surgeon, was admitted to his freedom 25 Feb., 1636-7, and Constable of St. Michael's, 1637-8. On Oct. 10, 1644, he made application to the Hall to be relieved of the lease of a certain messuage in St. Mary's-street, of which he was tenant. He was told that if Rich^d. Brittain pleases to take it he might be, if not he was to comply with the tenor of the lease. It appears that Master Richard did not take it off his hands, as I find Josua Strowde, plumber, was granted a lease of the house late in the tenure of John Norton, for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 40/-, payable half-yearly. Edward N., shoemaker, was Overseer of the Poor in 1607-8, Overseer of the Highway, 1610-11, and Churchwarden of St. John's in 1617-8; and Henry N. was Overseer of the Poor for this parish in 1610-11. The family appears to have done the church painting work, as I find the following entries in the Vestry book:—1606.7. Itm., payd for payntinge the Kinge's armes and payd for the frame ixs. 1607-8. Itm., payd to Edward Norton for payntinge the church xlijs. 1609-10. Itm., payde to Edward Norton for payntinge the pillar by the pulpitt and for whitening the church, ijs. vjd. 1625. Itm. payd to Edward Norton for paynting the forefronte of the chancel, the 2 queir dores and for payntinge the hower glasse case vs. vjd. 1628. It. to the Joyner for the pulpitt xxxs. iiijd. It. to the painter for painting it vs. Itm. for putting up the hower glasse vd. Itm. to Laurence Atkinson for the pioners (parishioners) tooles, vijs. viijd. Itm. to Willm. Browning for the marking of the pioners tooles vd. 1631. Itm. to Edward Norton for painting the stonework under the pulpitt ijs. 1633. Itm. to Edward Norton for painting y^e Kings armes and y^e Railes ii. xs. 1633. Itm. to y^e carpenters for worke and for nailes about y^e kings armes and turning y^e ballisters xijs. In Bloxam's "Gothic Architecture," 10th edit., 1859, are interesting notices respecting the putting up of the regal arms and the hour glasses, under the head of "Internal Arrangement of Churches after the Reformation."

(13.) Jacobus Backhus, taylor, paid xxijs. viijd. and took up his freedom. John B. was Chamb. in 1556-7, elected one of the first twelve 3 Apl. 1558, and on the 23rd Sept. 10th Eliz., owing to his dec. John Allyn, Mercer, was elected to fill the vacant seat. John B. is alluded to in the following enactment: "1559, June 13, John Ryder, Alderman. Itm itt y^e ordeynyd and agreed by the alderman, and the comburgesses with the consent of the comons in this hall assembled that they shall kepe the comon dayes accordyng to the statute, that is to say, Saterday, Tuesday, and Thursday next cumyng, and Saterday next before Midson^e, and no man to make default upon (the) payn lymtyed in the said statute, that is to say, only husbandmen beyng absent w^t his cart to forfytt xs., and any cottager and labourer to forfytt xijd. for eny dey. And itt is further ordeyned and agreed that Henry Clerke, John Bakehouse, Alexander Anthony, and Mychaell Wood be ov^eseare of the same comon

1586-7. The xxij of Feb., Rayffe Hesseldyne, tanner, was bur.

1587. The iij day of May, Nicholas Thompson, the sonne of Paschall Thompson, scrivener, was bapt.

worke." On the 26th Feb. 1566-7 he is again alluded to in the hall minutes as one of the arbitrators in a delicate matter, which I append: "Att this deay there is appoynted by the comyaltie in this hall assembled that John Houghton, Thomas Beyle, Robert Walpole, William Lacye, John Allyn, Richard Barton together with M^r fraunces Harryngton, or suche other as my Secretary shall appoint to end and determyn all such matters as in questyone between the sayd Sir William Cecyll, knyghte and the saide towne of Stamford and the same to be done before the feast of the anuncyacyon of o^r lady nexte, and if Willia Lacy and Robert Walpole will not take paynes in these pmysses, then it is appoynted that John Elmes and John Bakehouse shall be in there place to ende as is above saide." At another hall held 24th Sept., 1557, the names were given in the names of them "y^e be collectors for the exiles: pro porchia omni stos, Georgius Hanson, Georgius Kyrby; pro porchia Sci. Johes, Johes Backehouse, Edmund Furness; pro porchia Sci. Michis, John Allyn, Henry Harryson; pro porchia Sci. Marie, Richard Bartow, John Barnes; pro porchia Sci. Georgij, John Ease, Robert Freshwater." The exiles alluded to above were doubtless the Walloons, who fleeing from the persecution of the Spaniards in the reigns of Edw. 6 and Elizabeth came to England and settled principally at Canterbury. I am inclined to think that the following memorandum may have some reference to the above exiles: "1582, Oct. 20, Richard Shute, Alderman. Memorand that in the xxvjth yeare of the raigne of our said sov'rgne Lady Queene Elizabeth and the above named Richard Shute, gent. being Alderman the p^{ri}ntable science and occupation of clotheing by the p^{ro}curement of the said Richard Shute was first sett upp in the said towne to the great p^{ro}ffit and comoditie of the said towne and the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Burghley chiefe Lord of the said boroughe did allowe and like well of the p^{ro}ceeding therein, and by the suite and motion of the said Richard Shute did give two hundred markes for a stocke to the said towne for to sett upp theire trade and reiver trees towards the making of houmes and beams for (the) weavers to the greate comoditie of the said boroughe w^{ch} two hundred markes was in consideration also given by reason the towne had spent seven score pounds in buildinge the bridge w^{ch} was fallen downe to the great charge of the town. At the same hall the following were admitted to their freedom, viz., Robtus Remyng, weaver, Nichus Collyns, spinner, Thomas Bennes, spinner, Wills Collyns, spinner, Wills Tyndall, spinner. These paye nothing for theire fines by consent of the whole hall because their coming is for the benefit of the town in helping to teache the inhabitants theire trade of weaving and spinyng." The last time I find John Backhus' name noted in the Municipal records is in 1569-70, when at a meeting of the hall held on Mar. 19, it is recorded that John Backhus, one of the first twelve, made his submission, and on promising better behaviour, was reinstated as a member of that august company of conscript fathers; but the nature of his placing himself outside the pale of their company is not stated. John B., which I take to be the son of the above named, at a meeting of the hall held Mar. 19, 13th Eliz., was first elected a member of the 2nd and immediately after one of the first twelve, and served the office of Alderman in 1570-1. During his Aldermanship, the hall at meeting held 25 Mar., 1571, it was agreed that the Alderman was to have that one "p^{er}cell of the town land called Cowe holme after the expiration of one lease solely to be hereafter for the mainteyce of his house p^{ro}viding he pays the accustomed rent of xijjs. iiijd. and make all reparacons at his own cost, and also permitt and suffer the willows and other wood growinge within the same close to be at all tymes hereafter lopped, frodded or felled to the use of the towne and not to the use of any Alderman. Itm it is also agreed from henseforth there shall not be made any lease of any of the towne land in reversion untill the last in possession be cleane expired." In October of the same year, during the Aldermanship of Richard Bartone, is the following entry relative to John Backhus:—"On the xxvij day of September last being the daye for holdinge of the eycons of statute labourers then kept in the comon hall of this town of Stamford for the liberties of the same by M^r. Backhus then Alderman of the same, John Allen unmindfull of his dutie and obedience both of the place and presence of M^r. Alderman very contemptuously abused the said court and aldermans authoritye wthout any just or reasonable cause to leade him so to doe." At the sessions of the peace, held on the 7th of the same month before F. Harrington, Esq. (Recorder), he was bound over to keep the peace, and in accordance with the advice of the Recorder he was dismissed the Corporation. For some reason not stated, John B. was dis-

1588. The xi of May, Willm Clarke, the sonne of Thomas Clarke, glayser, was bapt. (14).
 " The xxij of Oct., Martha Hesselldyne, y^e dau. of Rayffe Hesselldyne, tanner, was bapt.
 " Willm Willkynson and Johan Backhus, mar. y^e vj of Oct.
 " The xi day of Aprill, John Battye, drap', was bur.
 " The iiij day of July, Robert Alway, y^e sonne of Edward Alway, gent., was bur.
 1589. Elizabeth Grenberrye, the dau. of Thomas Grenberrye, butcher, was bapt. the ix day of Maye.
 " The ffyrst of Sept., William Salter and Isabell Watson were married.
 " The xxij of Aug., ffraucess haull, the sonne of Henry haull, butcher, was bur.
 1590. The names of all such as have been baptized, married and burryed St. Johns in Stamford from y^e feast of St. Mychaell th'arkangell in An. Dom. 1590 untill Mychaelmas in Ano. 1591.
 " The xxx day of Sept., John Howse and Susanah Walker, alias Brigg, were mar.
 " The xxv of Aug., Agnes Bennyson, y^e dau. of Anthonye Bennyson, musition, was bur.
 " The xi of Nov., John Backhus, gent., was bur.
 1590-1. The xxiii daye of Februarye, Thomas Foxley, souldyer, was bur.
 1591. The xxx day of Maye, Richard Hardy and Agnesse Hutton were mar.
 " The xvth day of May, Ann Wytkinson, the dau. of Willm Wytkinson, weolung drap', was bapt.
 " The xv day of Aug., Samuall Mourdon, y^e sonne of Rayffe Mourdon, book-bynder, was bapt. (16).
 " The xx day of Dec., Marjory Thymblebye, the dau. of Edward Thymblebye, paynter, was bur. (17).
 1591-2. The xx day of februarye, Elizabeth Salter, y^e dau. of Willm Salter, attorney in lawe, was bapt.
 " The eyght day of februarye, francis Exton, baker, was bur.
 1592. The ij day of Aprill, Gudbert Grenberrye, y^e son of Thomas Grenberrye, butcher, was bur.
 " The xxx day of Nov., Anne Wells, the dau of Edward Wells, shoemaker, was bapt. Bur. vj Dec.

missed the Corporation, as on May 18, 1584, I find in the hall books the following record:—"At this hall John Backhus for many notable causes was removed and put from the company of (the) first twelve as for sundry causes under the Alderman and the rest of the comburgesses handes may playnely appeare." In his room, Raphe Haseldyne, tanner (a transgressor), on Sept. 30, was on promise of better behaviour elected in his place into "the company of the first twelve." He appeared to have remained "at Coventry" about 3½ years, as on Nov. 6, 1587, I find it recorded that "John Backus whoe for many causes was before in Mayster Meddowes his tyme (was) dismissed of the companie of the first twelve is uppon his submission and sorrowe for his oversythe (in) the past and uppon gyvinge his hand to M^r. Alderman with his promise of good behaviour hereafter (is) againe elected into the saide companie." In the Churchwardens' book for this parish I found the following entry among the payments:—"1587. It. for metles to mend the bells at Mistress backhous buriall ijd."

(14.) In the Vestry Book of this parish are entered several payments for glasse, some of which I append. 1587. Lead forth for a futt of glase for the grott windo and ij quarries viijd.; payd to thomas Clark for mending the gret window, ijs. xd.; lead forth for a fout of newe glase for a windo of the south side vjs.; lead forth for a fout and a halfe owld glase for the west windo, xxijd. 1589. Itm. payd to Thomas Clark the last day of March for mending of the west wyndowe 3d. On 29 Mar., 1619, the Churchwarden received of M^r. Clarke for the buriall of her husband in the church (no sum named), and in 1623 was given to Widow Clarke of Sent James Deepinge who sustayned great losse by fyre as apered under the hands of the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Willoby, Sir John Hatcher, M^r. John Browne ls. 6d. Edward C. was Overmeer of the Poor for this par. in 1690-1.

(16.) Ralph M. took up his freedom 26 Oct. 36th Elis.; elected a member of the second twelve, 12 Oct., 40 Eliz., a post he resigned 17 Apl. 1 Jac. 1, by his own special request.—*Corp. Rec.* 1587. Lead forth to the bowk-binder for mending the servia book and the 6 paper-book, ijs. viijd. 1589. Itm. payd to Raffie Mourdon for xxxist daye of Octob^r for the Queens Injunctions iiijd. 1603-4. Itm. payd to Rayff Mourdan for one boke of prayer and fasting duringe the tyme of the mortalitye vjd.—*Parish Vestry Book.*

(17.) Edward T. paid ijs. and admitted to his freedom as he had served an apprenticeship to Tho. Norton, "paynter," 12 Dec., 1587.

1592. The eyght day of July, Barnabie Masson and Mare Embling, als Starke were mar.
 " The xxvj day of Sept., Katharan Wells, spinster, was bur.
 " The xxix of Oct., Jeremy Aslock, shoemaker, was bur.
 " The xij day of Dec., John Haul, tanner, also a soldyer was bur.
 1592-3. The second day of March, Henry Embling, glover and clark of y^e pish church of St. John's, was bur.
 1593. The vijth of Nov., John Gillerd, coblyer, and Sybill Shereman, widowe, were mar.
 " The xxvij of Nov., Rich^d. Hardey and Dybboray Hesselldyne were mar.
 " The xij day of Oct., John Sherman, y^e reputed sonne of Richard Sherman, myliuer, was bapt.
 1594-5. The xv day of Marche, William Salter, the sonne of Willm Salter, attorney in y^e lawe, was bapt.
 1595-6. The x of Januarye, Philemon Sherwood, the sonne of Philemon Sherwood, purse-maker, was bapt.
 1596. The xix of May, Edw. Salter, the sonne of William Salter, attorney in lawe, was bapt.
 " The xvij day of Sept., Mabel Atton, y^e dau. of Thomas Atton, chapman, was bapt.
 " The xjth of Sept., Eliz. Burne, the dau. of Vryan Burne, freemason, was bapt.
 1596-7. The viij day of Februarye, Elizabeth Aslock, the wife of Toby Aslock, shoemaker, was bur.
 1597. The second day of Sept., William Hesselldyne, y^e sonne of John Hesselldyne, tanner, was bapt.
 " The xxij day of June, Mistris Tomysyne Loveday, the wyfe of Toby Loveday, gent., was bur.
 " Y^e 1st day of Oct., Martha Hesselldyne, the dau. of Ralph Hesselldyne, tanner, dec., was bur.
 1598-9. The xix of Marche, Alice Hutton, the dau. of William Hutton, tailor, was bapt. at home, necessitatis causa. Bur. Oct. 5, 1599.
 1599. The xxiii day of Sept., Matthew Southwell, baker, was bur.
 1600. Aug. 5, Rayffe Harris and Elizabeth Loveday were mar.
 " The nyenteenth day of Oct., Abraham Johnson, gent., and Anna Meddowes were mar.
 1600-1. The tenth day of Jan., Walter, the sonne of William Salter, attorney at law, bapt.
 1601. The first day of July, Isaack Johnson, the sonne of Abraham Johnson, gent., was bapt. (18).

(18.) According to an interesting pedigree of this family, compiled by my friend E. Green, Esq., F.S.A., and published in Vol. I., p. 450-1 of the "*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*," edited by J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., it appears that he was Lord of the Manors of Clipshaw, co. Rutland, and of Brampton, Northants. In 1629 he went to New England with his wife, in Mr. Winthorpe's party, which arrived there 12 June, 1630. Died s. p. at Boston, N. E., 30 Sept., 1630. His wife was Lady Arabella Frennes, dan. of Thos. Lord Clinton, 2nd Earl of Lincoln, by Eliz., dau. and coheir of Sir Henry Knyvit, of Charlton, co. Wilts, Knt., mar. 10 April, 1623, ob. in New England, 1630. Mr. Green says that the Rev. Ezekiel J., brother of Isaac, was rector of Paulerspury, Northants, from which he was ejected by the Parliamentarians. *He was not ejected*, although he was presented by the King (to whom it had lapsed by simony), and instituted to the rectory 19 Dec., 1631, but his successor, Dr. Beale, was deprived thereof by the Parliamentary Committee sitting at Northampton. Dr. William Beale was instituted 31st Oct., 1637, by the King (p. h. v.), to Paulerspury Rectory, and deprived of his living in 1646; he was also deprived (in 1643) of the Deanery of Ely, and Mastership of St. John's College, Cambridge (vide "*Baker's Northants*," Vol. II., p. 205). Bridges says that he got his liberty by means of exchange, and on the King's cause declining, he fled beyond sea. He afterwards became Chaplain to Lord Cottingham and Sir Edw. Hyde, in Spain; died at Madrid about 1651, and was buried in the cellar of the Ambassador's house. The mother of Isaac, I am inclined to think, died in childbed, as I find an entry in St. Michael's Parish Register recording the baptism at that church, Oct. 3, 1602, of Mary, a dau. of Abraham J., who was bur. at St. John's, 5 May, 1607. In North Luffenham parish register, I found the following entry recording the third marriage of the Archdeacon: "1599-1600. M^r Robert Johnson and Margaret Wheeler, mar. 14 Marci. Bridges says that Robert Johnson (the Archdeacon) was made prebend of the 8th stall in Peterboro' Cathedral in 1569, Canon of Windsor in 1572,

- 1601-2. The seaventeenth day of Januarie, being Sunday, Richard Snowden, clerk, and Margaret Cunyngton, spinster, were maryed.
1602. The xxij day of Nov., Alice Dexter, the daughter of Thos. Dexter, peuterer, was bapt.
- " The xvij day of Aprill, Bridgett Salter, the dau. of William Salter, alderman of Stamford, was bapt.
- " The furth day of Dec., Thomas falthropp, the sonne of Henry falthropp, apothecarye, was bapt.
- " The xiiij day of June, Isabell Hesselldyne, the dau. of John Hesselldyne, tanner and brewer, was bur.
- " The xxv day of August, Mrs. Anna Johnson, the wife of Mr. Abraham Johnson, gent., profesor of lawe, was bur.
- [Under the Baptisms for this year is the following entry :—Whereas there is a lycense to eate flesh upon fyve dayes granted to Isabell the wife of Wilm Salter, gent., being notoriously subject to sickness and wth child dated the 15th day of March 1602(3), and the cause thereof contynewing still the viijth dayes after &c., and therefore the said lycense to endure still untill full recoverie of the ptie, therefore the said lycense is recorded in the church booke the eyghth day after y^e date thereof, being the xxiiijth day of March in y^e yeare aforesaid in the p^resence of the churchwardens ; Jhon Tod, Thomas Lytler his L mark.]
- 1602-3. The xx day of Jan., Amos Cicell and Elienor Hesselldyne were mar. (19).
- " The xx day of March, Jane Hall, the wife of Henerye Hall the younger was bur.
1603. Imprimis, Richard Johnson and Janne Watson were mar. the xij day of May.
- " The xxix day of July, William Walker and Margerie Medowes were maryed.
- " The fyrst day of Dec., Mistriss Felix Loveday, the wyfe of Toby Loveday, gent., was bur.
- 1603-4. The seaventeenth day of Januarie, Alice Wimblye, gentlewoman, was bur.
1604. This year commences with this heading :—From Easter 1604 until Easter 1605 in the sickness time from the 27 of Aprill untill the 2 of October, 83 died.
- " Richard Snowden, clerk, bur. June 3.
- " Alice Johnson, senior, bur. June 7, and Alice Johnson, Jun^r, bur. 8th.
- " John, Toby, and Anne Greenberry, bur. July 18, 19, and 20.
- 1604-5.—Isabell, dau. of William Salter, gent., bur. Jan. xij.
1605. Elizabeth, the dau. of Abrah. Faulkner, bur. Oct. 25.
- 1605-6. Em. Johnson, the dau. of Robert Johnson, bapt. Mar. 1.

and resigned his Prebendalskip about 1573. On the chancel floor is a small brass plate with the following inscription: "Robert Johnson, bachelor of divinitie, a painful preacher, parson of North Luffenham, had a godlie care of religion, and a charitable minde to the poore. He erected a faire free grammar schoole in Oakham. He appointed to each of his schooles a schoolmaster and an usher. He erected the ho-pitalle of Christe in Okeham. He erected the hospittalle of Christe in Uppingham. He procured for them a corporation and a mortmain of fower hundred marks, whereby the well-disposed people maie give unto them as God shall move their hartes. He bought lands of Queen Elizabeth towards the maintenance of them. He provided place in each of the hospitalles for xxiiii poore people. He recovered, bought, and procured the olde hospitalle of William Dalby, in Okeham, and caused it to be renewed, established, and confirmed, which before was found to be confiscate and conveyed ; wherein divers poor people be releaved. He was also beneficiall to the towne of North Luffenham, and also to the towne of Stamford, where he was borne of worshipful parents. It is the grace of God to give a man a wise harte, to laie up his trea-ure in Heaven. Theis be good frutes and effectes of a justifying faith, and of a treu profession of religion, and a good example to all others to be benefactors to theis and such like good works ; that so they may glorifie God, and leave a blessed remembrance behinde them, to the comforte and profite of all posteritie. All the glorie, honor, praise, and thanks be unto God for evermore. Sic luceat lux vestra. Let your light soe shine."

(19.) Amos C., baker, was admitted to freedom 29th Jan., 2 Jac. I., and was one of the Constables 11 and 12 Jac I.

(To be continued.)

THE FAMILY OF BURTON OF DRONFIELD AND OTHER PLACES IN DERBYSHIRE.

THE old Derbyshire and Staffordshire family of Burton, of Dronfield, and Chesterfield, in the former county, and of Tutbury and Falde, in the latter, can be traced with certainty to the time of King Richard the First. The following particulars are drawn up from authentic pedigrees, and other documents.

James de Burton, of Tutbury, was an Esquire of the Body to King Richard I., and was succeeded by his son, Oliver de Burton, whose son, Richard de Burton, was living in the 35th year of Henry III. He was succeeded by his son, Adam de Burton, of Tutbury (living in the 14th year of Edward II.), whose son, Nicholas Burton, married Agnes, daughter of Stephen Curzon, and sister and heiress of John Curzon, of Falde, and had with other issue a son, William Burton, of Falde, who succeeded him, and married Maude, daughter of William Curteis, and sister and heiress of Thomas Curteis. Dying in the 5th year of Richard II., he was succeeded by his son and heir, Richard Burton, of Tutbury, and Falde. This gentleman married Maud, sister of Robert Gibon, of Tutbury, and by her had issue two sons, viz., William Burton, of Tutbury and Falde, from whom are descended the Burtons, of Leicestershire, and Richard Burton, of Chesterfield, who was living in the 5th year of Edward V.

This Richard Burton married Anne, daughter of Robert Barnesley, of Yorkshire, and by her, with other issue, had a son and heir, John Burton, of Dronfield (living in the second year of Henry VIII.), who took to wife, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Shaw, of Hill, in Yorkshire; and their son, John Burton, of Dronfield, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Revell, of Stannington. The eldest son of this marriage was Thomas Burton, of Dronfield, who married Alice, daughter of James Wolstenholme, of Cartledge, in the same parish, by whom he had four sons, and one daughter, viz., Thomas Burton, of Cartledge, high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1688-9, at a cost of £8000, who married Ellen (who died in 1656, and was buried at Sheffield), daughter of Anthony Bright, of Dore, and died without issue in 1645, and was buried at Dronfield; Michael Burton, of Holmsfield (baptised at Dronfield, in 1579), high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1646, at a cost of £900, who married Anne (died 1646), daughter and co-heiress of John Ramscar, of Bradfield, and died in 1656, without issue; Alice Burton, who became wife of Ralph Wilden, of Chesterfield; and John and Robert, who died young.

The second son of the marriage of the above John Burton, and Elizabeth Revell, was John Burton, of Dronfield, who took to wife Alice, daughter of ... Pointon, of Woodhouse, in Dronfield parish, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, John Burton, who by his wife, daughter of ... Turner, had a son, Thomas Burton, of Fanshaw Gate, in Dronfield. This Thomas Burton married Jane, daughter of Thomas Selioke, of Haselborough, in the parish of Norton, by whom he had issue three sons. These were Michael Burton, of Cartledge, who

was baptised at Dronfield, March 8rd, 1627, and married Anne, daughter of Henry Duckett, of Westmoreland, by whom he had issue John, Thomas, Michael (born 1654), Hannah, Susanna, and Dorothy, (born 1691). Thomas Burton (baptised at Dronfield, August 18, 1629), of the parish of All Hallows, Barking, London, who married Mary, daughter of John Saintlo, citizen, of London, and had issue Michael, Robert, Mary, Jane, and Elizabeth; and Francis Burton, of Dronfield, baptised there May 24th, 1687, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Wright of Unthanke, and had issue Francis, Anne, and Mary.

The Burtons of Cartledge and Holmsfield, of which branch Michael Burton, the high sheriff, was a distinguished member, were represented in 1644, by William Burton (twin son with Godfrey, of John Burton, of Aperknowle), who in that year married Mary Mower, of Holmsfield. By her he appears to have had, with other issue, Thomas, William, Michael (died young), Mary, and a second Michael, who was "borne the 11th day of January, 1656, and was baptized y^e 29th of y^e same month at Holmesfield Chapell, by Joseph Ludlam, minister, being the first child at Holmesfield." In the same year, William Burton built the school there, and paid "y^e Scoole M^r for y^e Lordship" £10. He died the following year, and was, it would appear, succeeded by his son, Thomas Burton, of Holmsfield, and Ollercarr Park, in Derbyshire (born, as already shown, in 1645), who died on the 9th of January, 1702, and was buried at St. Peter's Church, Derby.

Michael Burton, probably the son of this last, was born Oct. 19th 1673, and on the 5th of July, 1698, married Mary, third daughter and co-heiress of Henry Wigley, of Wigwell, near Wirksworth. He "was made Barrester-of-Law of the Hon^{ble} Society of the Inner Temple, London, and Justice of the Peace the 1st Queen Annie, 1702; made Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Derby, by the Right Hon^{ble} Nicholas Leek, Earl of Scarsdale, L^d Lieutenant for the said County, anno 1711." He died December 3rd 1719, aged forty-seven, and was buried at St. Martins-in-the-Fields Church, London. By his wife, Mary Wigley, he had issue, first, John Burton, his son and heir, who was born at Wigwell Grange, and was baptised at Wirksworth, April 28th, 1699 (his godfathers being John Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, Esq., and John Port, of Ilam, Esq.), of whom presently; second, Michael Burton, born at Wirksworth, Feb. 27, 1701, and baptised there the 28th of March, in the same year, his godfathers being "His Grandfather Burton, represented by Charles Hurt, of Alderwashlee, Esq., and James Trott, of Mappleton, gent"; "Francesa, a daughter, born at Wirksworth," and baptised there; fourth, Henry Burton, third son, born at Wirksworth, on St. Valentine's Day, 1702, and baptised there, his godfathers being "Alexander Ratcliff, of Foxdenton, in com. Lanc. Esq., and Ralph Burton, of Dronfield, in com. Derby, Esq."

The eldest of these, John Burton, was of St. John's College, Cambridge, "Johannes Burton Filius et heres Michaelis Burton de Holmesfeild alumnus e Collegio Divi Johannis Evangeliste apud Cantabrigienses et Interiores Templi Londinensis Socius Junior Approbatus et admissus Anno Christi millesimo septingentesimo et octodecimo ætat suæ 18." He married, in 1728 (June 16th), Anne,

eldest daughter of Joseph Rodgers, of Cowley, in the parish of Dronfield, by whom he had issue two daughters, viz., Jane, "born at the Hallows, in the parish of Dronfield, on Sunday, the 16th of Aug., 1724, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon; was baptised at the parish church of Dronfield, according to the institution of the Church of England, by the Rev^d Mr. Odall Vic: of Dronfield, on the 24th of August, 1724, being St. Barthol: day. Her Godfather was Mr. Clement Rossington, Lord of the Mannour of Dronfield, and M^{rs} Soresby, of Chesterfield, and her Grandmother, Mrs. Jane Rodgers, of Cowley"; and Mary, "born at the Hallows, Jan. 80th, 1781, being Sunday, between the hours of ten and eleven in the morning, and privately baptized by the Rev. Mr. Odall, the day following;" "she was afterward publicly baptized in the parish church of Dronfield, by the s^d Vicar, the Rev^d Mr. Odall, according to the institution of the Church of England, her Grandfather, Mr. Joseph Rodgers, of Cowley, being her Godfather, Mrs. Mary Hobson, the wife of Richard Hobson, of Kerbymorside, in the county of York, Esq., and then residing at Wigwell, in Derbyshire, represented by Mrs. Jane Gregson, of Cowley, and Mrs. Mary Burton, wife of" "the Rev. Hen. Burton, of Mannington, in the county of Essex, represented by" his "sister, Mrs. Frances Burton, her aunt, were her Godmothers."

Michael, the second son, in holy orders, was also of St. John's College, and took his degree of M.A. Henry, the third son, was of Emmanuel College.

These few particulars, without carrying down the notice to a later time, will be sufficient to show that the Burtons were a family of some note in the county of Derby, as well as in the adjoining counties of Stafford and Leicester; one of the family in the latter county being Robert Burton, the famous author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," and another was William Burton, who wrote the "Description of Leicestershire," in 1622.

The arms of Burton, as depicted by Dugdale, Norroy, 1662, are quarterly, 1st *azure*, semee of *etoiles*, and a crescent, *argent*, within a *bordure*, *or*, for Burton; 2nd *Vair*, *gules* and *or*, within a *bordure*, *sable*, charged with eight martlets, *argent*, for Curson; 3rd *or*, three mullets of five points pierced, *gules*, for Curteis; 4th *argent*, a chevron between three lozenges, *ermine*s. The crest, on a ducal coronet, a Wyvern, *azure*, collared, *or*, langued, *gules*. The arms, with quarterings, of William Burton, of Falde (as represented in 1615), consist of sixteen quarterings, viz., those two families of Burton, "Curson, two of Curteis [the later one having a chevron between the mullets], Cotton, Ridware, Falconer, Hardwick, Rodville, Fundin, Flandres, Limsey, Ashbroke, Champaine, and Stevens." Several interesting references to members of this family have already appeared in previous volumes of the "RELIQUARY;" and on a subsequent page* will be found others relating to them, and to families with whom they intermarried or were connected.

The *Hollies*,

Duffield, Derby.

LL. JEWITT.

COLLECTIONS UNDER BRIEFS AT CROXALL CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

BY THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP STALEY,
VICAR OF THAT PARISH.

AMONG the old registers of the Parish of Croxall, in the county of Derby, is one of peculiar interest, entitled, "An account of all such summs of money as have been collected upon the several Breifs in the Parish of Croxall, in the county of Derby, since the Festival of Michael the Archangel, in the year of our Lord 1689."

Each entry, under date of day, month, and year, is always prefixed with the same words—"Collected in this parish upon a brief . . ." (spelt sometimes breife and briefe). And the entries come to an end in 1729. Of the total entries, one hundred and eleven are for the repairs or rebuilding of churches and cathedrals in the United Kingdom, one hundred and forty-six "for the relief of poor sufferers by fire" in different parts of England, and fifteen for other objects.

The following few entries are selected as examples of those "Breifs," and on another occasion I shall hope to add copies of the remainder of the entries.

	£	s.	d.
1689. June 2.—Collected in this parish upon the first briefe for the relief of the distressed Irish Protestants.....	1	16	1
1690. March 2.—Under second briefe ditto ditto ...	0	10	9
1692. May 20.—For the reliefe of John Claxton Gent ^a of the City of Norwich and other poor sufferers by casualties at sea.....	0	3	0
1694. Sep. 20.—For the reliefe of the distressed French Protestants	0	4	8
1699. April 25.—For the reliefe of the distressed Vaudois and French refugees	0	18	6
1700. Octob ^r 4.—For the Redemption of Captives at Marancon in the Emperour of Fez and Morocko's dominions.....	0	9	0
1701. April 27.—For repairing the Cathedrall Church of Eley in the Isle of Ely	0	3	0
1706. Jany. 20.—For the poor sufferers by fire at Kyrtou in Linsey Lincoln	0	2	0
1708. May 23.—For the building of a Protestant Church at Oberbarmen in the Dutchy of Berg within the Empire of Germany	0	1	8
1709. Nov. 3rd.—For the relief of the Palatines	0	5	2
Feb. 5th.—For the building a Protestant Church at Mittaw in Courland	0	2	0
1711. For the rebuilding the Parish Church of St. Marie's on the wall in the City of Colchester	0	3	6
1715. For Cowkeepers loss of Chattle in Essex, Sussex, and about London	0	5	0
1716. For the Reformed Episcopal Churches of Great Poland, in Polish Prussia	0	6	6
1721. May 3rd.—Upon M ^r Tho. Clark Rectour of Fitz in the county of Salop his petition recommended by y ^e Bishop	0	4	4
1726. Sep. 25.—For the poor sufferers at Ffolkestone by reason of the sea destroying the fishery	0	1	4
1729. Aprill 21.—For repairing and improving the Harbour of St. Andrews in Scotland the summe of	0	3	0

From several of the entries I infer these offerings were not made in church during divine service, but by collections from house to house in the parish. Objects so various would serve as topics for conversation when the incumbent called on his parishioners for their contributions, and furnish them with glimpses into the outer world, of which,

in those days of difficult and unfrequent travel, the majority would know so little.

Probably these Briefs were read in church on the Sundays after they were received, as were the Queen's Letters for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, &c., in later days.

Their very frequency (in one year fourteen are recorded) may have led to their sudden (?) disuse.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT EARITH.

In a field at Earith, near St. Ives, considerable quantities of fragments of Roman pottery, with now and then a coin and other remains, including portions of querns, have from time to time been turned up in course of cultivation. About two feet below the surface, remains of buildings, possibly also of a kiln, have been found. One part of the ground, which was of a dark colour, and evidently was a mixture of earth and ashes, was excavated by Mr. John Brown, junr., who has forwarded, for the "RELIQUARY," the following particulars. He says, "I opened a pit about ten feet in length and three in width, running from east to west. After removing the top soil, which is an alluvial deposit, for about nine inches, we came to the ashes. At the east end of the pit these ashes were about two feet in depth, very black, and mixed with a great many fragments of pottery, from the coarser ware three quarters of an inch in thickness, to the more delicate and highly-glazed fine ware; and bones of animals, which had doubtless been used as food. At the opposite end, the ashes were only about a foot in thickness, and beneath this, for about another foot, lay a mixture of earth, decayed and decaying bones, and fragments of pottery. At this end of the pit we also found what I took to be the remains of a clay oven; there being large flat pieces of burned clay, which, before they were disturbed, formed a broken arch. A quantity of white wood ashes were also found upon and near to this oven. A portion of the lower stone of a quern, which had seen good service, was also turned up. Some oyster shells were also discovered. The most perfect piece of pottery had evidently formed part of a small round dish or bowl, with straight sides, and the rim not turned over; it had a rough pattern traced on the inner surface at the bottom. Rims of several vessels, as well as numberless other fragments, were found." Among others, many pieces of Samian ware, have been found, one bearing the potter's name, CAMPANIO.

NOTES FROM COURT PAPERS FOR THE MANOR OF
OUNSTON, OR UNSTON, IN DERBYSHIRE.

BY CHARLES JACKSON.

MANOR OF OUNSTON.—Aug. 6, 1662. Court Baron of George Bullock, esq., and Francis Stephenson, gent. John Frecheville, esq., Robert Curtis, gent., and others, freeholders, amerced 6^d. James Wolstenholme is deceased, and Robert, his sonne, is his heir. Francis Chantrey is deceased, and Francis, his sonne, is his next heire. Anthony Curtis is deceased, and Francis, his sonne, is his next heire. Thomas Smith is deceased, and John Smith, his sonne, is his next heire.

24 March, 1688.—Court of John Lathom, and Anne, his wife, and Francis Stephenson, gent. Francis Chantrey, Godfrey Chantrey, George Chantrey, amongst others, occur on the homage or jury.

Same day.—A paine laid of Francis Burton, esq., that if he doe not take the water that runneth downe Somerley lane, and turne it into Ferth Wood before 1st June next, 6^s 8^d. Persons deceased; their sons found heire. Lord John Fretchville, deceased; my lady Warwick found heir. Rob. Curtis; his son Robert, heire; he deceased, his brother, John Curtis, found heir; he deceased, Thomas Curtis, found heire. John Clarke; Robert Clarke, found heire. Thomas Outtrem; his daughters Dorathy and Rebecca Outtrem, found heirs. George Bullock, esq., deceased; Mrs. Ann Latham, his daughter found heire. Christopher Stephenson, deceased; his brother Francis Stephenson, found heire. Denis Alsop; his son, Thomas Alsop, found heire. Signed by (*inter alios*) Francis Chantry, George Chantry, Godfrey Chantry, Ralph Sligh, &c.

March 25, 1685.—A paine laid that no person cary any fier uncovered bee twixt house and house on paine to forfeit 3^s 4^d. That no parson cast any garbige into any spring or running streame, 3^s 4^d. That Ralph Sligh pleatch the hedge bee twixt his close and the tounne feeld. Wee find that Francis Chantrey hath a swarme of beese. William Nixon, the like.

March 17th, 1690.—George Cooper to mend Wheatecroft bridge before 1st May next, 3^s 4^d. Persons deceased since the last court, and who is found heire. The lady Dacre, deceased; the Erle of Devonshire found heire. Mrs. Latham, deceased; her daughter, Mrs. Ann Latham, found heire. Mr. Francis Stephenson, deceased; his sonne, Mr. Francis Stephenson, found heire. Mr. Ralph Hancocke, deceased; Mr. Henery Hancocke daughter, found heire. Noe one shall gett or sell any stone upon Aperknowle More, and lett it goe out of the liberty without y^e consent of the lords, and freehold; forfeit for every load to the lord, 3^s 4^d. Signed, Wm. Cooper, Francis Chantry, Godfrey Chantry, Ralph Sleigh, &c.

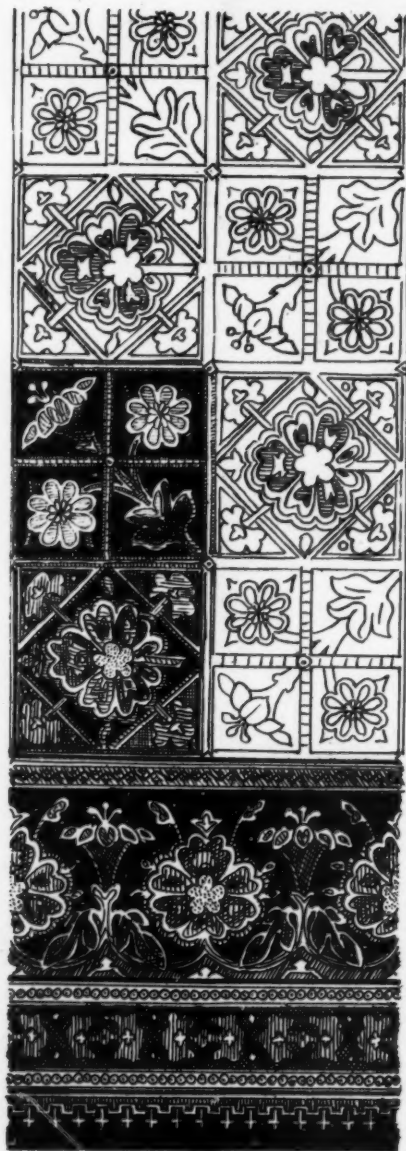
8 June, 1709.—On a Suit Roll. The right honble. James lord Cavendish, Patricius Chaworth, esq., Ralph Burton, gent., George Mower, gent., Edward Fanshaw, gent., Gilbert Sampson, gent., Robert Good, gent., William Thorpe, gent., William Cartledge, gent., William Cooper, gent., Robert Greenwood, gent., Francis Chantrey, sen^r John Sprentall, gent., William Sherratt, gent., Ralph Bullock, &c.







MESS^{RS} WHITTALL & CO^S NEW ART-DESIGNS IN C



Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

MESSRS. WHITTALL & CO.'S CARPETS.

In but few branches of the staple Art-industry of this country, during the past few years, has such steady, such striking, and so eminently satisfactory progress been made as in that of carpet weaving, and in no place has that progress been so marked as in what is now the great centre of the trade, Kidderminster, whose manufacturers have succeeded in taking up for themselves a proud and well-earned position as leaders in improvements in processes of manufacture, as well as in advances in design, and in blending and harmonizing of colour. Well do we remember the time when "Kidderminster carpets" were simply looked down upon as an inferior class of goods, and when the common mode of expression regarding them was the semi-contemptuous one of "it's only Kidderminster," in same manner as "flash jewellery" was always spoken of as "only Brummagem ware." Birmingham, in jewellery, has, however, fully retrieved its character, and the verdict of all people of taste and judgment regarding the higher classes of Kidderminster carpets, as now produced, is that they are unsurpassed, and unsurpassable, by those of any other town. "Velvet Piles," "Axminsters," and "Brussels," form now the staple productions of the principal manufactories of the place, and the ordinary "Kidderminsters," although still made to a very considerable extent, "hide their diminished heads" in the presence of their more advanced, more costly, and more beautiful rivals. In these branches of the trade Kidderminster has asserted itself, and has, thanks to the artistic and manufacturing skill, and the untiring perseverance of the principal firms, to the production of some of which we are about to call attention, taken up a position as an Art-centre that is eminently gratifying and encouraging.

No branch of textile manufacture is so capable of development in point of design, richness of colouring, blending and harmonizing of tints and delicate combinations of tones, as that of carpet weaving, and no achievement in process of manufacture seems too difficult of accomplishment to the skilful and enterprising firms who have raised that important branch of industry to its present high position.

We have been mainly led to make these remarks by an examination of some samples of carpets manufactured by the firm of M. Whittall & Co., of the Stour Vale Mills, representing those now on view at the Sydney International Exhibition, and which certainly entitle that firm to take front rank as producers of high-class and purely artistic goods. The firm to which we allude is not so old as are many others in this "carpet borough," but in the production of the better and more costly classes of goods, it has outstripped many of its more historical and older competitors, and, especially in the productions for the Colonial and Australian markets, has cut out for itself a line entirely its own, and in which it bids fair not only to take but to maintain a high position. To the production of goods specially suited for these markets the firm has for many years paid marked and undivided attention, and, regardless of expense, time, or trouble, has gone on designing, colouring, and producing pattern after pattern specially suited to the climate, the tastes, and the surroundings of the colonists themselves. In this they have been mainly assisted by the son of the senior partner, who, being for the last dozen years or more a leading importer in Melbourne, and having made the tastes, the wishes, and the wants of the colonists his special study, has been able to send home verbal descriptions of the classes of designs required, and to follow up those hints and instructions, by consigning to the manufactory at home specimens of many of the rarest and most beautiful Australian ferns and flowering plants, which have then been carefully and tastefully "worked up" by the most eminent designers and draughtsmen that the town could furnish. In the procuring and consigning of these floral beauties to his friends in England, Mr. Whittall has been fortunate enough to secure the aid of Mr. C. Moore, of the Sydney Botanical Gardens, Baron von Mueller, of Melbourne, Dr. Schomburgk, of Adelaide, and other distinguished savans, and the result of the help thus given is that a series of patterns have been produced by the firm, and sent out by them, that so entirely meet the tastes, the wants, and the requirements of our antipodean brethren, that they have met not only a ready but a large and rapidly extending sale. While doing this, however, the firm has not lost sight of the importance of engraving on to this, their special Australian trade, a rapidly developing taste among the colonists for the higher classes of patterns so deservedly in favour in the mother-country.

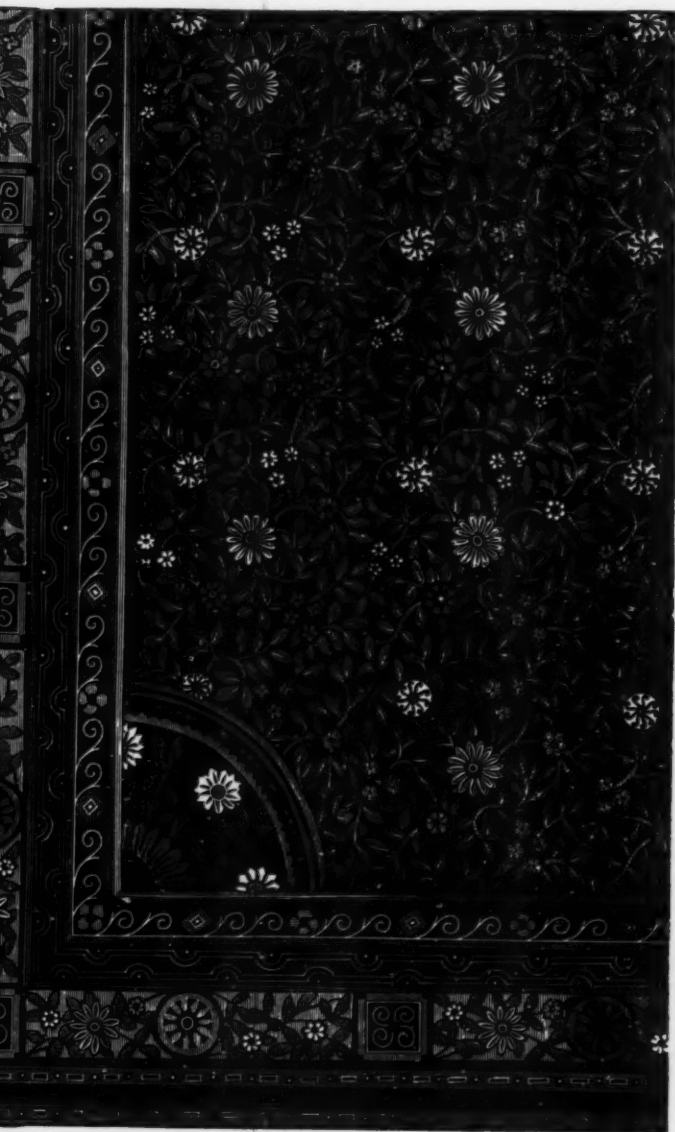
Of the carpets shown in the Sydney Exhibition by Messrs. Whittall & Co., one, especially, was selected to be laid down on the dais, on the opening day, and upon it His Excellency the Governor, surrounded by a brilliant gathering, declared the Exhibition open. This carpet (No. 701, Velvet Pile) is, without exception, one of the richest in point of colouring, purest in point of artistic treatment, and most faultless in manufacture, of any we have seen. The design, palm leaves and cactus intertwined with creepers, and other flowers and foliage, on a black ground, has been well thought out, and is a marvel of richness—indeed no term but that of “gorgeous” could convey an idea of the effect of the combination of colours it, and its accompanying border, produce, while the quality of the “pile” itself is extremely close, firm, and good. It is a carpet, both in quality and in pattern, that might with thoroughly good effect be used for laying down in the best rooms in the most stately of our English mansions.

Another carpet (No. 702), of much the same class of design—palm, cactus, and Australian ferns, with wild native creepers, flowers, anemones, etc.—but in Brussels, is especially worthy of note, not only for the graceful elegance of its design, but for the delicacy of treatment of the various shades of drabs, which with a happy blending of white, constitutes its main characteristic. This carpet was designed and coloured specially to suit the hot Australian climate, and has eminently attained its object; the effect being cool and even refreshing in the extreme. No. 660, a thoroughly good Brussels, is designed in Early English style, consisting of four different coloured grounds, in panels of varied and quaint form, in which flowers are conventionally treated, and other ornaments, all in subdued tints, relieve the ground pattern and give it a pleasing effect. Another Early English design is No. 691, in which the panels of delicate browns, blues, and bronzes, are relieved with a profusion of brighter colours in conventional flowers and other species of ornamentation; a feature of this design being the profusion of “dispersing” and knotted patterns, that fill up every available portion of space. Another of these excellent Brussels is No. 689, in which the convolvulus is conventionally treated in squares on a black ground, with a happy intermixture of brighter colours than the prevailing sages. Again, in No. 692, we have a well covered design of Indian chintz character, the ground a deep blue, with leaf-work in bronzes, and the whole heightened and rendered cheerful with brighter colours. No. 693, again, is one of the best “all-covered” designs for general use that has been introduced. On its black ground the leaf of the geranium, beautifully pencilled and edged with bright golden lines, is artistically, and yet semi-conventionally, treated, intermixed with a trailing pattern of mosses and delicate foliage. This, and No. 697, an “all-over” leaf pattern of peculiarly pleasing effect—a bronze ground, with green foliage, heightened and shaded artistically—are both serviceable and good productions for general use. Another remarkably fine Brussels pattern (No. 700) produced by Messrs. Whittall & Co., is of the same general character as two already spoken of. The design consists of palm leaves and ferns gracefully arranged in groups with passion flowers, and drawn with great artistic feeling. It is a very effective day-light and gas-light pattern, and one that deserves high commendation. To the whole of the carpets we have alluded to, and an innumerable variety of others, borders are manufactured, and thus add immensely to their beauty and finish. It is also right to add that hearthrugs to match or harmonise with each of these patterns of carpets are supplied by the same firm, and are of equal excellence with them.

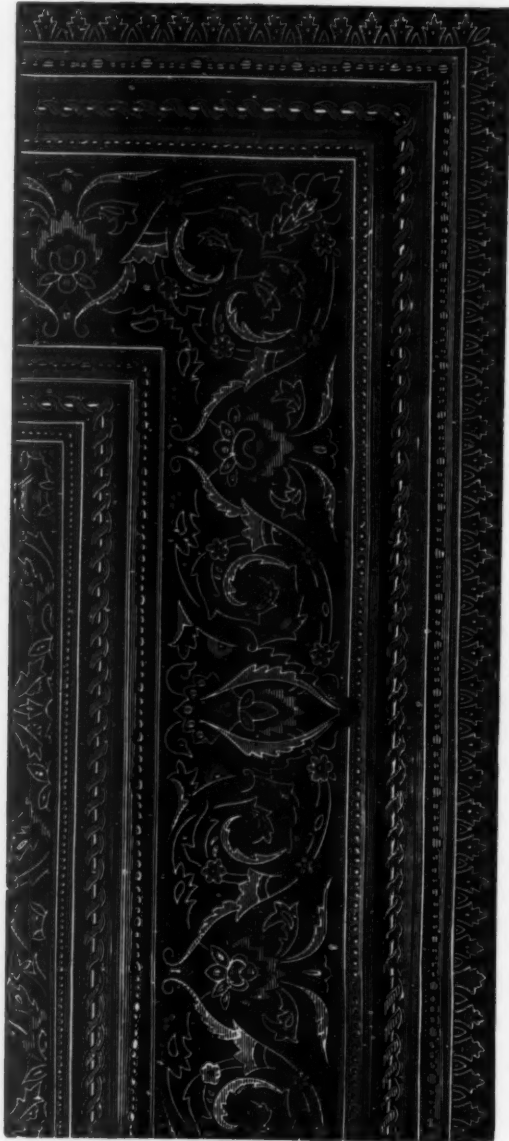
Messrs. Whittall & Co., unlike some other firms, throw their entire energy into the scale of excellence, believing and feeling that the aim of the manufacturer should be to produce not that that is least in price, but that which is *good*, and on which their name and fame as Art-producers may rest. “Cheap” goods—that is goods that are made “for sale,” not for wear—means inferiority in material, poverty in design, and “scamping” in all the manipulative processes; and it is well indeed that some houses set their faces against this class of manufacture, and only, as in the case of the firm to which we have alluded, let their looms produce that which is creditable to themselves, and will give satisfaction to their customers. We are glad to be able to record, in connection with this notice, that Messrs. Whittall have obtained “highest award and commended for Brussels and Velvet Pile Carpets,” at the present Sydney Exhibition. This is a result that is eminently due to the firm, and we heartily congratulate them on their signal and well deserved success.

Two of Messrs. Whittall & Co.’s most novel and attractive patterns (the one an “Australian” pattern, specially designed and selected for the Sydney Exhibition, and the other an “Early English” design, to both of which we have just alluded), we engrave on Plate XXVII. from careful drawings made expressly for the purpose. Pure in design, and well carried out in every detail of manufacture, they rank amongst the best yet produced.





MESSRS. TOMKINSON AND ADAMS' ART-PRODUCTIO



MESSRS. TOMKINSON & ADAM'S CARPETS.

MESSRS. Tomkinson & Adams, of the well known Axminster Carpet Works, Kidderminster, who have the reputation of being among the most spirited and successful of carpet producers, have submitted to us some specimens of their new "Patent Royal Axminsters," to which it gives us much pleasure to call attention. These new, or rather these greatly improved, machine-made Axminsters, are worthy of all praise and deserve hearty commendation not only for the excellence of the fabric itself, but the artistic patterns, and the richness and beauty of the colouring which they exhibit. Of hand-made carpets, in their highest and best form, we have already spoken in these pages, and of course we still give to them the palm for sumptuousness, and all that is wanted to give them a "regal feel." They, however, in their highest and most costly phases, are for the "tens" only of the "upper ten thousand," not for the "middle millions," who can only "look and long" at and for these gorgeous productions. Next to the hand-made, or finger-worked carpets with their long, close, and deliciously soft pile, come the famous "Axminster" Carpets, woven in one piece—some marvellous examples of which are produced by Messrs. Tomkinson & Adam—but which again are too costly to come within the pale of the means of ordinary mortals. These (and in this branch we believe Messrs. Tomkinson & Co. are among the most successful of producers) carpets have an air of comfort about them in their very appearance, while their feel to the feet—so soft, so springy, and so delicious are they to the tread—is like walking on enchanted ground. To preserve this kind of feel, to have the same length of closeness and compactness of pile, to ensure the same richness, beauty, and variety of design, to do away with the objection that sometimes holds good against hand-made work, that it is apt to "cockle" and not bed well; to ensure scrupulous nicety of workmanship, and mathematical precision of fitting and joining of pattern, and to accomplish all this, and yet be able to sell the carpet at from one half to one-fourth the price of the other, is surely doing something towards developing a high-class trade, and bringing luxuries within the reach of thousands to whom, before, their very existence must have been next to unknown.

The power-loom by which this remarkable fabric is produced is an American invention, and a masterpiece of mechanical ingenuity. So accurate is the machinery, and so 'nice' in its every movement and action; so well considered every portion of the manipulative process; and so admirable every arrangement, that the carpet comes perfect from the loom, and requires but little after-process or finishing: the pile is cut with marvellous precision, the selvyge made firm and good, and the back is even throughout. Messrs. Tomkinson and Adam have, fortunately, secured the sole Patent-right to manufacture this admirable and sumptuous carpet in Great Britain, and they have licensed the right to manufacture, to four other well-known firms, viz.: Messrs. H. J. Dixon & Sons; Messrs. E. Morton & Sons, of Kidderminster; Messrs. H. and M. Southwell, of Bridgworth; and Messrs. T. W. and C. Ward, of Halifax. This remarkable and eminently satisfactory fabric is therefore, it will be seen, being produced on an extensive scale.

In the new carpet, "instead of the long length of chenille, tied down in different parts, each stitch is entirely separate from every other, being made upon the principle of that most durable of all fabrics, the finger-rug; and even supposing one single stitch became loose, the defection of that stitch or single cord would have no effect upon any other. The fabric is built upon a strong linen or cotton chain, backed by a fine quality of jute ply, and the worsted woven in it is at the top in the form of cut pile. The capacity of colouring is unlimited; this is a very great consideration, and has long been a drawback with Brussels, where it is difficult to introduce more than six colours without stripiness. The capability of the new floor-covering for receiving the highest finish that art can bestow, in the matter of decorative design, is further enhanced by the moderate size of its stitch or mosaic; this is nearly as small as in Brussels carpets, so that the beauty of curves and the subtle influence of small portions of colour are clearly preserved to the eye, and the roughness incidental to the squared conventionalities of hand-loom chenille Axminsters is thus avoided, while the power-loom carpets woven in the Royal Axminster looms show all that careful finish in detail which has hitherto been peculiar to Wiltons, with the further superiority of unlimited colour, and unchecked length of repeat in the pattern."

The designs of the samples of these "Royal Axminsters" that have been submitted to us, are remarkably good. For "all-over" patterns, in which a rich, warm, cosy red is the prevailing colour, nothing could be richer or better than them. No 515, or 500,—these are remarkably good, and the same remark as to quality and excellence of designs, equally well applies to 522 and 526. Again, for a light, cheerful carpet, a buff ground, with rich, chintzy patterns, in rich, but eminently harmonious

colours, is their 509. Messrs. Tomkinson and Adams, there can be no doubt, are thorough masters of the art. They know exactly where a certain colour is wanted to give balance and to harmonise with the rest of the design, and they introduce it with a skill and judgment that is eminently praiseworthy; they know the exact length of pile that is needed to give the requisite elasticity and softness to the fabric, and they have adjusted the new patented machinery to produce it in all its perfection. If anything were wanting to prove the high repute to which the firm has already attained in the production of Axminster carpets, it is well attested in the fact that Medals were awarded them at the Exhibitions of London in 1871, Vienna in 1873, Philadelphia in 1876, and Paris in 1878, while, as a test of their durability, it will be sufficient to record that two years ago, one of these carpets was laid down in Wood's Hotel, Furnival's Inn, and though during the whole of that time it has been under hard and constant wear, we are informed that the fabric is still perfect and good as ever. It is pleasant also to add that at the present Sydney Exhibition, Messrs. Tomkinson & Adam have received the highest award for their Axminsters, which seem to have been a source of much attraction in that "world's show" of Art Manufactures.

We engrave two of the Axminster carpets of this firm on Plate XXVIII. They were shown at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, where they were awarded a medal. The designs are of great excellence, and the colouring rich in the extreme. These and other of their carpets have been engraved in the "Art Journal," and pronounced to possess all the qualities requisite to give value to the goods produced by this firm.

We believe we are right in saying that Messrs. Tomkinson & Adam are the largest manufacturers of hearth rugs in the kingdom, nearly a thousand hands being employed by them in this department alone. The rugs are, of course, of every variety of style and pattern, as well as of quality, but we have authority for saying they are all of faultless excellence in manufacture.

MESSRS. W. FRY & CO'S ART-PRODUCTIONS IN IRISH POPLINS.

FEW fabrics are so capable of pure artistic development in design, and in all processes of manufacture, from the first "throwing" of the raw material to the finished article as we see it hung on the walls of the more stately of the "Stately Homes of England," as that of Irish Poplin, and it gives us extreme pleasure to call attention to the productions in this particular branch of Art-Manufacture of one of the leading houses in the trade. Messrs. William Fry & Co., of Dublin, are amongst the oldest, and assuredly most renowned, of the poplin producers of Ireland, and the examples of their fabrics which have come under our notice, are, in richness of colouring, purity and beauty of design, and perfection in all the manipulative processes, far in advance of any others we have as yet seen.

It is not necessary in this notice of Messrs. Fry & Co.'s productions, to enter into any technical particulars explanatory of the differences that exist—and these are very marked—between Irish and English poplins, and between these, again, and those produced by our continental neighbours; from whom, however, dating as far back as the famous Edict of Nantes, the trade was originally derived. The Irish poplin, with which we have now to do, is formed by a wise, skilful, and eminently ingenious combination of wool and silk. The woollen threads, which are technically known as "jenappe," are of extreme fineness, and formed of carefully selected wool, dyed in grain and not in thread, and thoroughly shrunk so as to prevent even the most distant possibility of further "drawing up" or "puckering," even when exposed to extreme dampness of atmosphere or other surroundings. The "jenappe" is, in the manufacture of the poplin, used as the "weft," while the "warp" is uniformly made of the finest silk, and in quality so good and perfect, and in mechanical arrangement adjusted so nicely, as entirely to envelope and hide the woollen on both sides the fabric, and thus make it to all appearance silk throughout; while at the same time, extra strength and durability are secured by the amalgamation of the two substances. In dress fabrics of Irish poplins, it may interest our readers to be told that in the ordinary narrow breadths, from five thousand to six thousand five hundred threads of silk are used side by side, and are woven far more closely together than in those of any other make—and this, naturally, at the gain of considerable additional strength and durability.

And now as to design. It is a noteworthy fact that in no nation has ornamental Art ever been so inherent a quality, or taken so firm a root, as in Ireland, and no nation is more gifted with high perceptive powers, or an appreciation of all that is good and beautiful in decorative design. Poetry and Art are two of the inherent qualities of the Irish people, and these two are so wedded together, that their designs often exhibit the grandest characteristics of the true Poetry of Art. Whether in

illuminated manuscripts, in sculptures, in goldsmiths' work, or in any other branch the examples of ancient Irish Art that have come down to us, are of the highest possible order of merit, and evince a power of mind, an intricacy of pattern, and a perception of effect not equalled by the productions of any contemporary nation. The interlaced ornaments so characteristic of Irish art in the early ages, and which is to be found in every variety of work in stone—as for example on the marvellous sculptured crosses still existing; in metal—as on the Tara brooch and other splendid fibulae already engraved in our pages, and on the Lismore crozier, the bells, and numerous other examples which have come down to our own day; or in the illuminated MSS., are of the most chastely beautiful design, and exceed all English examples of the periods to which they belong.

This superiority of ancient Irish art, so apparent some centuries back, is, it is not too much to say, equally as evident in our own day, and to the metal-work and illuminations and sculptures just alluded to, the exquisite textile productions of the country, both in poplins and in linen, have now taken such a stand as to assert for themselves a proud pre-eminence over those of any other country or people. If anything were wanting to prove the truth of what we have just written, or to claim for "Ireland and the Irish" their legitimate position, both as Art-pioneers and Art-producers, the splendid textile productions to which we are about to draw attention would be all-sufficient for the purpose.

One design, of true "regal splendour" in effect, and of pure taste in design, is a repetition throughout of the Royal Arms, powerfully drawn in mediæval style, and surrounded with gracefully thrown shamrocks. This massive and substantial-looking fabric—the ground being simply "ribbed," and the pattern in high relief—was specially designed and manufactured by Messrs. Fry & Co., for Windsor Castle, Dublin Castle, and Osborne House, where Her Majesty, ever keenly alive to the importance of encouraging native branches of industry, has had apartments fully draped with it; those for Windsor are produced in a rich full gold colour—a true "cloth of gold"—and are magnificent in the extreme; the others are in crimson. This is a "terry" poplin of the highest class; and in the same description of goods an "all-over" pattern of conventional flowers and foliage, in a rich patent green, or "gas-light" green, and another well covered with the daisy, conventionally treated, and rich in its relief, as well as the citron, No. 2025, are worthy of high commendation. Then again, another "terry" (2325), is well covered with a floriated diaper pattern in squares of an inch-and-a-half, and in the full blue colour in which we have seen it used, has a good and effective appearance. These terries are, of course, entirely in self colours, the richness of the pattern being produced by being thrown up in its full beauty from the corded ground; the colours, varied to an indefinite extent, are all thoroughly good. Another poplin, of quite different appearance, but of equal if not increased beauty of effect, seems to us even more capable of delicate treatment of pattern than the terry, and is woven in colours. One of the richest, most striking, and even gorgeous in its very peculiarity, that we have seen, is that which we believe the firm call their No. 2351. The ground is black, and upon this, so thickly covered as to form an "all-over" pattern, are peacocks' feathers in all their brilliancy, richness, and gorgeousness of colouring. The arrangement of the eyes of the feathers, the intricacy of the interlacing and over-lapping of the more delicate parts, and the pencilling of the details with lines of colour, are inexpressibly beautiful, and render this pattern one of high excellence. Another, No. 2344, the same design of conventional foliage and flowers as one of the terries, is a masterpiece of Art in the delicate and harmonious arrangement of colours, and the nicety of outline which it exhibits. And again, 2286, with its deep chocolate ground overspread with silver or with gold flowers and foliage, is sumptuous in the extreme, and carries with it an air of quiet unostentatious grandeur that is eminently refreshing.

The few examples to which we have alluded represent, of course, not a "tithe of a tithe" of the variety of patterns produced by this eminent firm, but they will be enough to show to what a great extent Ireland is indebted to them for upholding and asserting her superiority as an Art-producing country. Messrs. Fry have, we believe, been manufacturers for more than a hundred years, and have not only been among the first to avail themselves of improvements, but to introduce them, and have by their exquisite taste in designing, their scrupulous care in every detail of manufacture, and the faultless nicety with which the "finish" and every detail, however subordinate, is characterised, earned for themselves a name and a fame that is eminently their due.

MESSRS. BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S JARDINIÈRES.

Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, & Barnard, who always take the lead in the introduction of novelties in Art-Metal Work, and whose productions are always marked with the purest and best of taste, the most faultless workmanship, and the most complete adaptability to the purposes for which they are intended, have just introduced an entirely new notion for the floral decoration of fire places. This sweetly-pretty idea, which bids fair to be one of the successes of the season, and to last "for all time," is a Jardinière, so formed as to be attached by hanging to the bars of their famous Slow Combustion



Stoves, and so make them available for floral decorations. The Jardinière is, purely and simply, an elegant flower-box, formed of iron, appropriately ornamented so as to correspond, or more properly speaking, match the pattern of the stove itself. It thus, when hung on the upper bar, forms a part of the design itself, and thus has a decided advantage over every other species of "ornaments for your fire-stove," as the "London cries" have it, that have ever been invented.

Nothing could be prettier than one of these jardinières filled with choice ferns or greenhouse plants, which of course can be changed at will and arranged as taste may dictate. The workmanship, as it is in everything turned out by

this eminent firm, is of faultless excellence, and the design thoroughly pure and good, and our readers need be under no apprehension of doing wrong in acting on our hint to add this charming novelty to the attractions of their homes. Bare bars to a fire-place are an abomination; "aprons," of any form or construction, to hang down and trail on the hearth are a nuisance; and the placing of tinsel or card-board behind the bars, a meaningless make-shift; but the jardiniere, filled with real flowers, giving a cheerful air to the cold grate, and casting a delicious fragrance into the apartment, is a beauty and a joy that all must feel and appreciate. Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, & Barnard have, in the introduction of this elegant novelty, achieved another decided success, and entitled themselves to a fresh meed of praise from all people of taste, and the thanks of all who care for the comforts and beauties which home appliances like this confer upon all classes who are fortunate enough to secure them. We very cordially recommend these jardiniere to our friends, and trust to see them extensively adopted in the present summer.

MR. GOSS'S BUST OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. W. H. Goss, of Stoke-upon-Trent, to whose Art-productions in parian, terra-cotta, and other fictile materials, we have on several occasions directed attention in terms of warm commendation, has, we perceive, prepared an admirable bust of Mr. Gladstone, which will shortly be issued to the public. As a portrait, the bust is all that could be desired, and conveys to the eye a far more truthful, speaking, and eminently pleasing likeness of the great statesman, than has ever yet been produced either by painting, engraving, or sculpture. We have only space to thus very briefly call attention to this admirable work of Art, and to recommend every admirer of Mr. Gladstone to at once secure a copy. It is a splendid and faultless work of Art, and one that will well sustain Mr. Goss's reputation as the leading "portrait-bust" producer of the age.

PORCELAIN WREATHS.



MESSRS. DICK RADCLYFFE & Co. have recently, with extremely good taste, introduced a number of well-designed and carefully-executed floral wreaths in delicate porcelain, which, being applicable to so many purposes, are sure to become popular among persons of taste. Produced in great variety, they are applicable to all purposes, from the wedding wreath of orange blossoms to the "immortelle" of the grave-yard. All are exquisitely modelled from nature herself, and the manufacture is in every way faultless. The firm, who rank high above others as floral decorators, have done well to introduce this elegant novelty, and deserve all praise for the artistic excellence of the designs.

THE MINERVA HELPING SPOON.

MESSRS. R. HODD & SON, of Hatton Garden, have just introduced an admirable adjunct to the dinner table, in the form of a "Helping Spoon," for entrées, vegetables, or pastry, and there can be no doubt that at every well-regulated table, and in every household where convenience combined with comfort is studied, it will eagerly be adopted. The contrivance is perfectly simple, and answers every possible requirement. It may be described as a flat-bottomed spoon, with one side rimmed and the other tapered down to a cutting edge. Its form has been well thought out, and is adapted for use in dishes of any shape or size; it is, assuredly, the most "handy," useful, and convenient article yet introduced for the purpose. Made both in silver and in electro-plate, and of all the standard patterns, so as to match services, the "Helping Spoon" commends itself to the head of every house.



Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

THE UTRECHT PSALTER *

Mr. Walter de Grey Birch, to whose valuable and never ending-labours in the cause of literary archaeology, we have on more than one occasion had the pleasure of calling attention in these pages, has, in the volume before us, given a carefully prepared and elaborate account of the famous MS. known as the "Utrecht Psalter;" and has thus added materially to the debt of gratitude owing to him for the many works he has given to the public. If it were only for the introductory chapters on the MS. art, and the history and characteristics of paleography, the work would be invaluable, but to this is added a scrupulously careful and extended account of the famous Psalter, and a dissertation on its history. We do not remember ever to have seen so elaborate, so carefully and painstakingly prepared, and altogether so faultless an account of any manuscript as this, and we cordially commend Mr. de Grey Birch's volume to our readers. We ought to add that it is illustrated by admirable autotype plates, and is issued, as are all Messrs. Bagster's publications, in a style of typography and binding that is eminently refreshing to see in these days of "cheap and nasty" printing.

* *The History, Art, and Paleography of the Manuscript styled the Utrecht Psalter.* By Walter de Grey Birch, F.R.S.L., &c. London: S. Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., 8vo.

FOSSIL MEN.*

UNDER the somewhat quaint, but eminently taking, title of "Fossil Men, and their Modern Representatives," Dr. Dawson has given to the world a remarkably interesting and well written, and very instructive dissertation on the characters and condition of pre-historic men in Europe, illustrated by those of the American races of modern times, and in so doing has brought together an immense mass of valuable matter which he has arranged with extreme care, and reasoned upon with great erudition. It is a book that deserves careful reading, and one that when read will induce deep thought. The chapter on "Lost Arts of Primitive Races" is of itself enough to stamp the whole work with the "hall-mark" of sterling excellence, and we cannot too warmly recommend Dr. Dawson's volume to our readers.

* London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., crn. 8vo., pp. 348. 1880. Illustrated.

CHRONOLOGY OF ANCIENT NATIONS.*

THIS highly important and erudite volume, issued under the auspices of the Committee of "the Oriental Translation Fund," to whose members it is fitly dedicated, has been recently prepared by Dr. C. Edward Sachau, one of the most learned professors in the University of Berlin. Sir Henry Rawlinson first directed attention to this work of Albrünt (whose "full name is Abû-Raihan Muhammad b. 'Ahmad Albrünt") in 1866, and it has now been given in text and translation, and will form a most valuable addition to literature. "Containing, as it does, all the technical and historical details of the various systems for the computation of time, invented and used by the Persians, Sogdians, Chorasimians, Jews, Syrians, Hians, and Arabs, together with Greek traditions, it offers an equal interest to all those who study the antiquity and history of the Zoroastrian and Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan religions," its importance and interest can only be estimated by students in ancient history, and to them it will be invaluable.

* London: W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo Place, 1879.

Messrs. SONNENSCHN EIN & ALLEN'S (Paternoster Square) "Industrial Geography Primers" and "Educational Primers," are among the very best, most carefully prepared, and altogether valuable educational works yet issued. "Great Britain and Ireland" in the first, and "Elementary Notions of Logic" in the second, are admirably arranged, clearly expressed, and in every sense reliable works. We strongly recommend them as good and sound educational books.

A New Edition of the "Eikon Basilike" has just been issued by Mr. Elliot Stock, reprinted from the edition of 1643, with a facsimile of the Frontispiece found only in Dugard's copies, giving the explanation of the emblem. Mr. Edward Scott introduces this edition with an extended preface, bringing fresh evidence in favour of the royal authorship of the work, so that the new volume possesses greatly increased historical interest. Our readers will do well to at once order this admirable little volume. It is "got up" in vellum binding, and in admirable taste, and is a valuable addition to literature.

GRIMMS' TEUTONIC MYTHOLOGY.*

THE first volume of a translation of Jacob Grimms' "Teutonic Mythology," by James Steven Stallybrass, has just been issued by the well-known house of W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen, and we desire, on behalf not only of antiquaries, but of the literary world in general, to tender them thanks for its publication. Mr. Stallybrass has done his work of translation wisely and well, and the addition of his notes renders this edition one of peculiar interest and value. At present only one volume has been issued, but we learn from the preface that in the second will be given Grimms' vigorous *resumé* of the work, and to the third will be added a copious appendix, "consisting, first, of a short treatise on the Anglo-Saxon genealogies, and secondly, of a large collection of the superstitions of various Teutonic Nations," with a "full classified bibliography, and an accurate and detailed index to the whole work." We shall look forward with intense interest to the issue of the second and third volumes, and shall again refer to the work as it proceeds. In the meantime we strongly recommend our readers to order the book; no library should be without it.

* London: W. Swan Sonnenschein and Allen, Paternoster Square. 8vo., 1880.

MR. EDWARD HAILSTONE, F.S.A., whose collection of bibliographical rarities at Walton Hall is unsurpassed in interest and value, has favoured us with a copy of a privately printed reprint of "A Perfect List of the names of the Several Persons returned to serve in this Parliament, 1656. For the several Counties and Corporations within the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging." The tract is one of extreme rarity if it is not unique, and it supplies one of the many blanks in the recently issued Parliamentary "Blue Book." Thanks are due to Mr. Hailstone for making this list public, and we can only hope that other owners of like rarities will do likewise. Mr. Hailstone has also kindly forwarded to us a private reprint of an "Address of the Aldermen, Recorder, Burgesses, Common Council, and other inhabitants of the Burrough of Leeds in the County of York," "To His Highness Richard, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging," December 11th, 1658. It is impossible to overrate the value and importance of such reprints as these, and Mr. Hailstone has gained universal thanks for having them so wisely, so well, and carefully done.

MANUAL OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.*

PROFESSOR RAMSAY, than whom no one is more competent to write upon the subject and to be looked upon as an unfailing authority, in his "Manual of Roman Antiquities," which we are pleased to see has reached its eleventh edition, has presented to the student a clearer, more comprehensive, and better digested picture of "the eternal city," and its habits, laws, and government of its inhabitants, than has ever before been accomplished in the space. In our earlier days Kennett had still a reputation, and later on Adams was considered to be all that could be wished for, and other writers have since then improved on both, but no work hitherto issued equals in excellence, compactness, and reliability, the one so painstakingly prepared by Professor Ramsay. It is an admirable manual, and gives to the student all he can desire to know concerning the topography of the Roman city, the rise, development, and character of the Roman constitution, and the social and domestic habits, customs, observances, and sentiments of its inhabitants, down to the first century of the Christian era. The illustrations, too, are, though not many in extent, well chosen and carefully executed, and the printing and "getting up" all that can be desired for a work of the kind.

* *A Manual of Roman Antiquities.* By WILLIAM RAMSAY, M.A. London: Griffin and Co., 10, Stationers' Hall Court. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 514, 11th ed.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

THE WINTERINGHAM FAMILY.

PARTICULARS regarding the family of *Winteringham* are desired, and will be gladly received. In vol. xvii. of the "RELIQUARY" are some entries relating to members of this family, in the East Retford Registers, and further particulars are needed. The Winteringhams were also of West Ham, and various other places; references to any branches of the family in any locality will be acceptable. C. T.

PEDIGREE OF ALLEYNE, OF DERBY AND LOUGHBOROUGH.

[See "RELIQUARY," vol. xiv, p. 64.]

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, B.A., OXFORD.

..... ALLEYNE, of Derby =

Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas = Rev. John Alleyne b. at Derby, 26 Sep. = Penelope, dau. of Sir Anthony Chicheley, 3rd bart., by Mary, dau. of Samuel Cramer, esq.; b. 3 June, 1672, bapt. 11th, at Chicheley, m. 1707, died before her husband (2nd wife).	James Alleyne, = James of St. Werburgh's, Derby, esq.; b. 6 April, 1663; bur. Dec., 1760.
John Alleyne, bap. at Loughborough, 22 Sep. 1697; bur. there 5 Jan., 1697-8.	Robert Alleyne, b. 22 Sept., 1661.

Rev. Thomas Alleyne, bap. at Loughborough, 9 Feb., 1699; of Emman. Coll., Camb., 1716; B.A., 17...; B.D., 17...; fellow; rector of Loughborough, 13 May, 1739; died; a.p., at Bath, 10 July, 1761; bur. 18th, at Loughborough, M.I.	Richard Alleyne, bap. 10th, and bur. 18th Nov., 1705, at Loughborough.	Penelope, b. 1708, = Rev. Richard Alleyne, d. 16 Aug., 1773, b. 1706; rector of Stanford-on-Soar, Notts.; d. 12 Nov., 1767; bur. at Stanford-on-Soar, M.I.
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Rev. John Alleyne, = dau. of Thomas Morris, esq. co. Leicester.	Catherine, b. 1735; m. John Stacey; d. 22 May, 1794, set. 59; bur. at Coleorton, co. Leicester, M.I.	Elizabeth Pridella, bap. at Stanford-on-Soar, 25 Aug., 1742.	Richard Alleyne, b. 3 Aug., 1743, bap. 10th, at Stanford-on-Soar.	Thomas Alleyne, b. 24 Oct., 1748, bap. 18 Nov., at Stanford-on-Soar.
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Alleyne, d. young.	Penelope, b. 1766; d. unm. 27 March, 1803, set. 37; bur. at Quorn, co. Leicester.	Mary, b. 1766; m. 28 Jan., 1792, at St. Peter's, Nottingham John Cradock, esq., of Woodhouse Eaves and Loughborough, co. Leicester; d. 11 Aug., 1867, bur. at Loughborough.	Anne Frances, m. 1794, William Middleton, esq., of Loughborough, d. March, 1836.	Catherine, m. Thomas Holdsworth, esq., of Alvaaton, co. Derby.
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Perhaps some Derby correspondent of the "RELIQUARY" would kindly enlarge the earlier portion of this Pedigree, and so render it more complete.

The Derby Parish Registers doubtless contain entries relating to this family.

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